CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 112,000.

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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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Poetry.

NO SECTS IN HEAVEN.

FROM AN ENGLISH POEM.

Talking of sects till late one eve,
Of the various doctrines the saints believe,
That night I stood in a troubled dream
By the side of a darkly flowing stream.

And a "Churchman" down to the river came.
When I heard a strange voice call his name,
"Good father, stop! when you cross this tide,
In it must leave your robes on the other side."

But the aged father did not mind,
And his long gown floated out behind,
As down the stream his way he took,
His pale hand clasping a gilt edged book.

"I'm bound for heaven, and when I'm there,
I shall want my book of Common Prayer;
And though I put on a starry crown,
I should feel quite lost without my gown."

Then he fixed his eyes on the shining track,
But his gown was heavy, and held him back,
And the poor old father tried in vain
A single step in the flood to gain.

I saw him again on the other side,
But his silk gown floated on the tide;
And no one asked him, in that blissful spot,
Whether he belonged to "the Church" or not.

Then down to the river a Quaker strayed,
His dress of a sober hue was made,
"My coat and hat must all be gray,
I cannot go any other way."

Then he buttoned his coat straight up to his chin,
Staidly, solemnly waded in;
A broad brimmed hat he pulled down
His forehead so cold and white.

The wind carried away his hat;
He silently sighed over that,
And not like the angels questioned him
About the breadth of his beaver's brim.

Next came Dr. Watts with a bundle of Psalms,
Tied nicely up in his aged arms,
And hymns as many, a very wise thing,
That the people in heaven "all round" might sing.

But I thought he heaved an anxious sigh,
As he saw that the river ran broad and high,
And looked rather surprised as, one by one,
The Psalms and Hymns in the wave went down.

And after him, with his MSS.,
Came Wesley, the pattern of godliness.
But he cried, "Dear me, what shall I do?
The water has soaked them through and through!"

And there on the river far and wide,
Away they went down the swollen tide,
And the saint, astonished, passed through unto glory,
Without his manuscripts, up to the throne.

Then gravely walking, two saints by name,
Down to the stream together came,
But as they stooped at the river's brink,
I saw one saint from the other shrink.

"Sprinkled or plunged, may I ask you, friend,
How you attained to life's great end?"
"Thus, with a few drops off my brow."
"But I have been dipped, as you'll see me now.

And I really think it will hardly do,
As I'm close communion, to cross with you;
You're bound, I know, to the realms of bliss,
But you must go that way, and I'll go this."

Then straightway plunging with all his might
Away to the left, his friend to the right,
Apart they went from this world of sin,
But at last together they entered in.

And now, when the river was rolling on,
A Presbyterian church went down;
Of women there seemed an innumerable throng,
The men I could count as they passed along.

Do tell!
Down sailing the road, they could never
Have passed
Half dollars New way, which could it be,
Quarters—I moment paused to think
Both; well
Would lead to the river's brink.
Dimes—
Well, I'd of murmuring long and loud
Had time, from the moving crowd,
"You're the old way, and I'm in the new,
That is life false, and this is the true"—
Or, "I'm in the old and you're in the new
That is the false, and this is the true.

But the brethren only seem to speak,
Modest, the sisters walked, and meek,
And if any of them chanced to say
What troubled the other met with on the way,
How she longed to pass to the other side,
Nor feared to cross over the swelling tide,
A voice arose from the brethren then:
"Let no one speak but the holy men:
For have ye heard the words of Paul,
'Oh, let the women keep silence all?'

I watched them long in my curious dream,
Till they stood by the borders of the stream
Then, just as I thought, the two ways met,
But all the brethren were talking yet,
And would talk on, till the heaving tide
Carried them over side by side;
Side by side, for the way was one,
The toilsome journey of life was done,
And all who in Christ the Savior died,
Came out on the other side,
No forms, or crosses, or books had they,
No gowns of silk, or suits of gray,
No creeds to guide them, or MSS,
For all had put on Christ's righteousness.

Miscellany.

THE LAST TO SURRENDER.

A Confederate Detachment that Didn't Know the War Was Over.

According to a story in Mr. Albert Lawson's War Anecdotes, the last Confederate did not surrender until fifteen months after Appomattox. The story is that on the morning of July 4, 1866, the secretary of War, who had planned a fishing excursion to the falls of the Potomac, received a telegram from the provost marshal at Richmond, saying that a squad of Confederate soldiers were at his office ready to deliver up their arms and be amnestied.

Knowing that joking of that sort would subject the perpetrator to court-martial, the secretary hastened to the White House to consult with President Johnson. The result was a telegram to the provost marshal: "Who are are they, and where did they come from?" Answer was prompt and to the point; "Sergeant Tewsbury and guard from Dismal Swamp. Did not know the war was over." After a good deal of laughter the provost marshal was ordered to receive their capitulation, which was conducted in due form.

Tewsbury, an old Virginian, ordered his squad—a couple of Georgians—to give up their guns and sign the papers, reserving himself as the last man of all the Confederate forces to surrender. The old sargeant's description of the way he found out the war was over was amusing. He and his companions had been posted on the edge of the swamp to watch movements of the union troops from Norfolk, with orders to remain until relieved, and subsisted on game and fish for three years. At last he met an old negro, who told him the war had been over for about a year, which "tickled him better than if he had been kicked by a mule," as he expressed it.

WEAK-KNEED BRIDEGROOMS.

Their Conduct Contrasted with that of the Happy Brides.

Ministers declare, says the *Philadelphia Call*, that in nine cases out of ten brides are much more self-possessed than are bridegrooms when the marriage ceremony is being performed.

A shy, modest-looking little creature robed in white will stand perfectly erect, looking the minister squarely and fairly in the eye without for an instant losing her self-poise, while the big, blunt six-footer of a bridegroom by her side is pale and nervous and trembling. His fingers are likely to twitch nervously, and he may even hitch at his trouser legs or twist a corner of his coat skirt.

I was once "best man" to a stalwart, middle-aged bridegroom, noted for his courage and feats of daring, and when the time came for us to go down stairs to meet the bride and her attendants he nearly had a fit, and he looked like a walking corpse all through the ceremony. I had to keep saying, "Brace up, old boy," and "Come, come, you've got to go down," to get him started, and at the door he was idiotic enough to clutch at me and say:

"Say, Fred, how would it do to have Mary and the preacher slip in here and have it all over with before we go down at all? I can't go through it before all that crowd."

"Idiot," I said, pointedly enough to leave no doubt as to my meaning, "Mary won't come in here, and you will go down this instant."

He got through at last without doing or saying anything ridiculous, in which respect he was luckier than another stalwart bridegroom of my acquaintance, who was so dazed and overcome that he held out one of his own fingers for the ring when the minister said: "With this ring I thee wed."

Another bridegroom I know lost his head to such a degree that when it came time for him to say: "I, Horace, take thee, Annie, to be my lawful wedded wife," he said, in an unnaturally loud tone: "I, Annie, take thee, Horace, to be my lawfully wedded wife," and when the time came for him to introduce his bride to some of his friends who had not yet seen her, he did it by saying awkwardly, "Ah, er—Miss Carter, this is my wife, Miss Barton," calling her by her maiden name.

Few men say "my wife" easily and naturally the first time they use the words in public.

A funny case was that of a badly rattled bridegroom who stared blankly at the minister until asked if he took "this woman to be his lawful wedded wife," when he started and said, in the blandest manner:

"Beg pardon, were you speaking to me?"

A village preacher said that he once married a rural couple at the home of the bride's parents in the presence of a large company of invited guests. The bridegroom was a big, bony, red-faced young fellow, who looked as though he could have licked an ox with his fist; but he shivered and turned pale at the beginning of the ceremony, and at its close fell down in a dead faint to the manifest annoyance of his bride, who had been as cool as a cucumber.

PICKINGS FROM PUCK.

Left Him Out.

"Amerwica faw Amerwicans!"
Young Algy cried of late.
"Ah!" said his friend; "and when do you
Intend to emigrate?"
—[Puck.

The Old-Fashioned Way.

Sedgewick Morris (to his butcher)—But how the deuce are we going to settle this rapid transit problem without spending millions of money?

His Butcher—Veil, I told you how it vas. I shoost lives mit my family ofer der store, und I haf only one flight to walk up.—[Puck.

Huckleberry.

There's a light in the window for me,
To enable my eyes to see
That the other fellow's got there ahead,
And I'd better go home to my folding bed,
For the evening is cold for three.
—[R. L. H., in Puck.

The Anglomaniac.

He apes the English, don't you know,
Though Wales would have a fit
If he supposed the copy good,
And thought he looked like it.
—[Puck.

A Union of Tyrants.

Mrs. Youngwife—O John! I have such terrible news.

Hubby—What is it, dear?

Mrs. Youngwife—Our cook is going to marry the janitor. Whatever will become of us?—[Puck.

Worth Trying.

Mabel—Do you suppose George Poor would be base enough to marry me for my money?

Madge—Well, you might flash a copy of *Bradstreet's* on him some day.—[Puck.

He Wasn't in It.

"What do you think the best advertising medium?"

"I couldn't tell you; I really know very little about the spiritualists."—[Puck.

Down Toward the Foot.

"Don't you know him?" Why, he's a prominent limb of the law."

"So? Well, then, the law must be on its last legs."—[Puck.

A Matter of Policy.

"Has Arthur quit smoking cigarettes for good?"

"Oh, no; only until he can get his life insured."—[Puck.

He Carried Them Long Enough.

Postmaster—So you would like a position as letter carrier. Have you ever had any experience?

Applicant—Yes, sir; my wife has always given me all of her letters to post. You might ask her.[Puck.

Cast in the Shade.

Frank—What has become of your poodle?

May—Oh, poor, poor Flossie, I hated to give her up; but—but—

Frank—But what?

May—Bluefern didn't have a shade that would match her.—[Puck.

Wanted Modern Improvements.

Sinclair—Uncle Tom says that if I marry you, he will set us up in a nice little cottage.

Eva—No, I guess not; no Uncle Tom's Cabin for me.—[Puck.

The Purist.

Publisher—How many words has your story?

Author—About three thousand.

Publisher—But, my dear fellow, we can't make a book out of 3,000 words. It wouldn't fill fifteen pages.

Author—Yes; but I've used the words over and over again, you know.—[Puck.

Thought It Was Rapid.

"I heard a man praising our rapid transit system this morning," said Knickerbocker.

"Who was he?" askell Hicks.

"Mr. Biddlemaker, of Philadelphia."—[Puck.

The Elephant Walks Around.

"Did you enjoy the circus, Johnny?"

"Very much. I had a ride on a big leather animal with a snake on his nose."—[Puck.

Traitors Never Thrive.

The death of the betrayer of the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico moves the Portland *Oregonian* to observe that the number of men of consequence who have ever betrayed an important trust is remarkably few, and in all cases they have suffered the living death of public scorn. Benedict Arnold, who sold himself to England for £5,000 and a colonel's commission, was publicly insulted in the British House of Parliament, and fought a duel with one of his detractors. His life was wretched to the last. General Dumouriez, who deserted the French Republican army for that of the enemy, could hardly be called a traitor, for he knew that he was to be arrested, and arrest meant death by the guillotine; yet Dumouriez lived a wanderer the rest of his days. Napoleon gave him no place in his army, and the military career of Valmy ended with his desertion of his command.

Too Much Material.

Dashaway—I have an old coat I think you might wear, Uncle Jasper.

Uncle Jasper—Use obliged, sah. Is dat coat a sack? I ain't got much use for a tail coat, sah.

Dashaway—Why, what's the matter with a tail coat, Uncle?

Uncle Jasper—Um! Mighty unhandy, sah, getting ober fences.—[Clothier and Furnisher.

How to Keep the Lion's Share.

Mamma—Johnny, see that you give Ethel the lion's share of that orange.

Johnny—Yes, 'm.

Ethel—Mamma, he hasn't given me any.

Johnny—That's all right. Lions don't eat oranges.—[Harper's Bazar.

A Plausible Explanation.

Miss Calumet (from Chicago)—Why is it that you New York men always crease your trousers?

Cleverton—They offer less resistance to the wind and we can get around faster.—[Clothier and Furnisher.

SURE THE BALL WAS THERE.

It Wasn't, However, and Away Went the Rest of His Money.

An expert manipulator of the shell game, accompanied by three cappers, held out on Rockaway Beach recently, between Rockaway Park and Seaside, to the detriment of several young men who thought they could win more at the game than the cappers themselves could. One young man in particular, who looked as if he could ill afford to lose his money, was fleeced out of $100 or more. He had lost considerable money on the game, and had the sympathy of the three cappers, whose luck had varied. Finally one after another the cappers struck a streak of luck. The last capper to win $20 spotted his shell and placing his finger on it requested the young man to hold it down until he got out his money.

"I'll do as much for you," he said, as the young man willing complied. He also raised the shell at the capper's request and the delusive black ball rolled out.

"That's the way to do it," chuckled the capper as he made a great ado pocketing his winnings.

The man who worked the game kept pushing the shells around, when suddenly the young man placed his finger on the shell.

"Ten dollars on this one," he said, designating it with his finger.

"This one?" interrogated the manipulator, deftly and almost imperceptly shifting them.

"I'll put my finger on it," volunteered the capper who had just won $20 on the shell held down by the young man.

"Make it $20—make it $25," he urged as the young man unbuttoned his waistcoat and reached down in an inside pocket for his money.

"Call it no bet," he said.

The young man was fierce to get square.

"That's right" said the capper; "get square, get square."

"Well, then, $40 or nothing," returned the manipulator.

The young man hesitated.

"Now's your chance," persisted the sympathetic capper; "get square—$40 or nothing. Hold him to it."

Forty dollars was the extent of the young man's pile. He hesitated once or twice and then handed the money over to the man running the game.

"Now raise the shell yourself," said the capper, taking his hand away.

The young man, trembling, raised it. The ball had escaped. It was turned up in the shell at the furthest end of the board. The young man walked dejectedly away, while the cappers and manipulator disappeared.—[New York Sun.

"HEAP SHE-DEVIL."

How the Culleless Chinese Servants Get Even With Their Mistresses.

There is a funny experience a bright New York woman who lived in San Francisco tells at her own expense. She had a disagreement with her Chinaman and dismissed him. She went to the Chinese intelligence office for another. One was sent to her, a mild-mannered creature, who looked as if he might be "ordered round" with impunity. He cooked the dinner, got the breakfast and left without washing the breakfast dishes or giving a word of warning. Another was sent for and came, and went in the same mysterious way. And another and another, until the fifth one had disappeared, and the righteously indignant lady went down to the head man and made a very vigorous and pointed complaint, and demanded an explanation. "Alle right," whispered the head man, "I comee no more to-day. I no want man say shee come." He came in due season and carefully examined the walls, the tables, the pantry, etc., looking very much mystified and shaking his head and saying in a puzzled tone: "Me no savee! Me no savee!" "Savee what?" exclaimed the mistress of the house. All of a sudden, in a triumphant voice, John said: "Ah! I found him!" and the mistress "saveed" as John pointed to some Chinese characters on the chimney a few feet above the stove, and explained as he rubbed the letters out: "Dis make allee men go belly quick." "What does it say?" inquired the lady. "It say," translated the Chinaman, "Boss heap nice man; allee light. Boss lady heap she devil."

"Send me a man who can't read," said the lady.

"Allee Chinemen lead his own warnguage. I rub out. No man know you heap she devil then," said John with a smile that was child-like and bland.—[New York Herald.

WANTED AN "OCTOROON."

The Girl Clerk in the Music Store Finally Filled the Bill.

A young man walked into a music store on Park row the other day, and when the young woman behind the counter asked him what he was looking for, he said:

"I want to get an octoroon."

"A what?" exclaimed the young woman.

"An octoroon."

"An octoroon?"

"Yes; that's what I said."

"Well, what do you mean?"

"Why, don't you know what an octoroon is?"

"I guess I do. But goodness gracious! we don't sell octoroons."

"You don't! Why, this is a music store, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"And you sell all musical instruments, don't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, why don't you sell octoroons?" A light began to dawn on the young woman's mind, and she said:

"What kind of a musical instrument is an octoroon, please?"

"Well," said the young man, "if you don' know, I'll tell you. An octoroon is an instrument which has a note something like a flute, and is something in the shape of a gourd."

"O-o-oh! I know what you mean. You mean an ocarina."

"Oh, well," said the young man, "what's the difference?"

The young woman probably know, but she did not attempt to answer the conundrum.—[New York Continent.

DAKOTA'S ROARING WELL.

Immense Force Exerted at the Outlet of a Subterranean Reservoir.

The artesian well on the Valley farm, says the South Dakota *Huronite*, continues to attract great crowds of people. And well it may, for it is really the wonder of the age. Following the test made of the pressure on Saturday and Sunday the cap was removed, and through a nozzel a two-and-a-half-inch stream of water was shot up into the air a distance of 125 to 140 feet. The direct course of the stream was greatly interfered with by the crossbeams and braces of the derrick. With a clear way and no wind a two-and-a-half-inch stream would be sent 160 feet into the air. So great is the pressure that nine boards six inches wide and one inch thick, used as stays and braces on the derrick fifty feet above the mouth of the well, were broken by the force of the water. While this nozzle was on, the derrick, which is 75 feet high, was almost hidden from view by the spray and jettings of the stream, presenting a sight as beautiful as it was wonderful.

Later in the evening Mr. Weston, manager of the well, who has had charge of the drilling, removed the 2½-inch nozzle and placed upon the pipe a 4-inch one. Immediately a stream four inches in diameter shot up nearly 70 feet, deluging everything in its descent. This was accompanied by a deep, roaring sound, and frequent sharp reports, resembling the discharge of a rifle, were heard. This stream, as well as the smaller one, struck the walking beam and broke much of its force.

The amount of water that flows from the well is tremendous, being estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 gallons per minute. Even at the lowest figure enough pours out of the well to furnish every man, woman and child in the state of South Dakota with at least four gallons of water every 24 hours.

As to the pressure, that has not been fully ascertained, but from tests already made it is known to be considerably more than 200 pounds to the square inch. With a fair test it is likely to reach 228 pounds. The pressure has steadily increased for the last three days and may exceed the above figures.

The well is now 960 feet deep, and as soon as machinery now ordered arrives the work of reaming the hole to eight inches in diameter, making it an eight-inch well from top to bottom, will be prosecuted. The water is soft, clear, and pleasant to the taste. It is flooding the low places in the vicinity, and, although great ditches have been dug to carry it into the Jim river, acres of water may be seen in every direction. Without doubt this is the greatest artesian well in the world.

THE FIRST MARTYR

Of the American Revolution—The First Blood Shed in Vermont.

All of the school histories and popular text books give us to understand that April 19, 1775, at Lexington, Mass., the first blood of the American war of independence was shed. Within the last few years historians who have been giving the matter much attention claim Westminster, Vt., as the scene of the first tragedy in that memorable conflict, and one William French as the victim. Vermont at that time was a part of New York. The people of the Vermont district were badly worked up over the royalist question, and had decided not to allow the regular session of the King's court to be held in Westminster that spring.

Accordingly, when the court officers were sent, they were accompanied by a body of royal troops. The people were exasperated, and assembled in the courthouse to resist. When the court officials and troops arrived orders were given for the people to vacate the room. This they refused to do, when the troops of George III. crossed the grounds and fired into the little band of patriots, "wounding some," the account says, "and instantly killing William French, who was shot clean through the head with a musket ball."

French was buried in the church yard at Westminster, and a stone with the following inscription was erected to his memory:

"In memory of William French, Who Was Shot at Westminster, March ye 12th, 1775, by the hand of the Cruel Ministerial tools of George ye 3d at the Court House at 11 o'clock at Night, in the 23d year of his Age."

REHEARSING KISSES.

An Actress Tells of a Funny Scene Not Down on the Bills.

The question was put to a popular and pretty actress: "Do you ever rehearse stage kisses?" The young lady smiled and replied that she always did. "Not repeatedly," she said, "but just once. I don't care to be surprised by a peculiar sort of kiss on the night of a performance, so I always have an actor show me beforehand just how he is going to do it. There's nothing in acting that I dread so much as a kiss. No, I'm not a prude, and do not suffer from the actual contact of a polite and good-looking fellow's lips, but there are more chances of disaster in a stage kiss than in almost any action in the drama. In the first place, it is apt to disturb my make-up. Then the actor may be a merry-ous man and pull away at my wig, if I'm wearing one, or he may clutch me so tight that when he lets me go I lose my balance and get laughed at. My worst stage experience resulted from a kiss. It was in a scene of immense pathos, while I am hanging about my lover's neck who is being taken to prison. The actor who played the wooer was an awfully nice fellow, and not in the least disagreeable to hang to. I did so with extra enthusiasm on the night in question, and I noticed that he tried to free himself of me. But I clung on tight, and glued my face to his. 'Let me go!' he gasped, and tried to drag back, but I pressed my face still closer, determined to get a lot out of the scene. Suddenly, as I was rapturously kissing him, he sneezed. Oh, what a sneeze it was! It seemed to start from his boots, and I bounded away from him, dazed by the shock. Then I heard a roar of laughter in the audience, and saw my lover rushing from the stage with one section of his black moustache missing. There was another speech before the act should have ended, but the stage manager did not wait for it. He rang down the curtain, and then informed me that I had better return the actor's mustache to him. When I reached my dressing room I found a big piece of the false mustache sticking to my chin. I had not kissed it away. The actor had lost it in the sneeze.—[N. Y. Sun.

An Unpleasant Situation.

Maude—"I don't know what I am ever going to do."

Ethel—"Why, what is the matter?"

Maude—"Why, M. Fearar, of Paris, was talking very earnestly to me in French last night, and I didn't quite understand him, and he spoke so impetuously, and I replied 'Oui, oui,' several times. It has just occurred to me that perhaps he was proposing."—[Harper's Bazar.

Independent Females.

Simple-Minded Citizen—What is it you women are trying to do anyhow?

Mrs. Hardhead (president Female Emancipation League)—We desire to make woman entirely independent of man.

"That's easy enough."

"Easy? How?"

"Let her marry the man."—[New York Weekly.

Encouragement.

"When Gratebed, the humorist of the *Trombone*, married the handsome Miss Sweete, they said it was a love match."

"So it was."

"He has ceased to love her then."

"Who says so?"

"Why, they say he reads all his jokes to her before he sends them to the paper.—[Cape Cod Item.

More Interesting.

"Come, my dear," said mamma, encouragingly, "a little girl four years old ought to be able to say, 'Now I lay me' through all alone by herself. Can't you do it?"

"No, mamma," answered little Flo. "I don't believe I can; but I can say the whole of 'Four-and-twenty blackbirds.'"—[Somerville Journal.

Truthful Explanation.

It is the deliberate judgment of Miss Mary F. Seymour, who employs numbers of women, that there is work enough in the world for all the persons who know how to do it well, and that in some measure the scarcity of work that is so much talked of is most felt by those who cannot do what they pretend they can or wish they could.

Beneficial Exercise.

Mr. Pinkie (10 p. m.)—"My dear, the doctor says a brisk walk before goin' to bed will insure sleep to insomnia sufferers like myself."

Mrs. Pinkie—"Well, my dear, I will clear the room so you can walk. Please carry the baby with you."—[New York Weekly.

A Child of Fortune.

"You remember little Dickey, who ran away from the field at Bull Run?"

"Yes, very well."

"I understood yesterday that he had come into about $10,000 a year."

"Well, you know fortune favors the brave."—[Rochester Post-Express.

The Boy Had Him.

Papa (trotting Bobby)—Ride a cock-horse to Banbury Cross to see an old woman on a white horse—

Bobby—Say, pop?

Papa—Well, what?

Bobby—Did she have red hair?—[Chicago Times.

Still His Own.

"I proposed to Marie last night," said Mawson.

"Well, were you self-possessed?" asked Davidson.

"Yes," replied Mawson, sadly, "I am still."—[New York Herald.

Our Serial Story.

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A WILL OF HIS OWN

BY OLIVER OPTIC.

CHAPTER XXX.

A QUESTION OF FAMILY DISCIPLINE.

Major Steele drove away from the Highland farm-house about as angry as even a man as big as he was could be. Knox had been respectful to him, but his tone and manner were not as submissive and subservient as the magnate thought they ought to be to a mighty man like himself. But really the great sin of the skipper consisted in his very simple declaration that the mortgage note would be paid when due.

The great man knew that "money was very tight," and after so many misfortunes had overtaken Captain Barnwood, and after what the debtor himself had said the last time he saw him, he had felt absolutely sure that the mortgage note would not be paid. The colonel had become very impatient at the delay in obtaining the land, and the two gentlemen with military titles had driven to the Highlands to hurry up the purchase.

As Colonel Leland had done all the talking so far with the owner of the Rockwood lands, it was thought best that he should see the captain first. His failure even to see the invalid irritated the magnate, and he was confident that he could obtain admission to his room, and he decided to begin at once upon the pinching process. The faithful sentinel had declined to admit him to his father's room. Then the magnate had begun to lay his train with the boy, confident that it would reach the debtor himself, and open the way for the purchase of the Rockwood lands in part payment of the note.

Knox appeared to know all about the mortgage, and said that it would be paid. Though, in answer to a question whether it would be paid, he had only said "Yes, sir," these two words had completely upset the great man's calculations, and threatened to render the pinching process a harmless operation. But the statement was incredible, and Major Steele did not believe the note would be paid. Where could the poor debtor get $5,150 to pay the principal and interest when he found it very difficult to raise money himself?

Col. Leland was waiting for him on the shore of the pond, and the magnate stopped for him. They talked all the way to Millonia; but the conversation brought forth nothing to improve the prospect of obtaining Rockwood. The colonel alighted at the hotel, and the major drove to his own house, for the buggy and horse belonged to him. One of his men was ordered to take the team on his arrival, and the magnate walked into the sitting room.

When Major Steele [illegible] door of the apartment, he came to a remarkably sudden halt, so s udden that it caused him to retreat a couple of steps, though his prominent nose had come in violent contact with a stone wall. But his nose was not damaged, for the shock which had arrested his steps was entirely physical, but mental. He stood there looking into the room with blank amazement.

There was nothing sensational in the room, and the effect produced upon the mind of the mighty man was doubtless due in part to the scene which had transpired at the Highlands an hour and a half before, and which had left him in a very unpleasant frame of mind. In fact he was ugly, if so much greatness could be ugly. It looked as though they might have to pay at least $6,000 for the grounds of the hotel, and he felt as though Captain Barnwood had robbed him of half that sum by refusing to accept the offer made to him.

There was nothing strange or remarkable in the sitting room of the elegant mansion by West river. The lady of the house was magnificently dressed, for she had just come from the party, where she had astonished the Millonians with the elegance of her costume, and the brilliancy of her diamonds. It was a marriage "At Home" on the occasion of the union of Judge Conrad's daughter with a gentleman from another part of the state.

The judge was the one who had officiated at the examination of Laud Steele the day before, and Dr. and Mrs. Pemberton were present, and this lady was dressed as plainly as the minister's wife. Mrs. Steele flaunted her self and her diamonds, and enjoyed prodigiously the contrast between her appearance and that of the great lady from the East Side, though the latter really knew nothing at all about the matter. On this occasion the great lady heard some news that caused her to go home earlier than she otherwise would.

Major Steele was utterly confounded when he look[illegible] into the sitting-room of his mansion, not at the magnificent costume of his wife, for he was familiar with her style, and Miss Josephine, who strangely enough, had little of her mother's fondness for fine dresses, looked as she always did, though she appeare to be somewhat agitated when she saw her father halt so abruptly at the door.

By the side of his mother sat Laud Steele; and an observer would have thought that he did not feel quite at home, though he was so there. Now it was the fact of Laud's presence in the sitting room with his mother and sister which had produced this tremendous impression upon the mind of the magnate, for he had locked him up in the dark room in the attic, and had the key of the improvised prison in his pocket. How came the prisoner there, as large and quite as natural as life?

It was the day before that Laud had been shut up in the dungeon. His mother and sister had been on a visit to Donganna, where they had passed Sunday, and they had returned just in time to enable Mrs. Steele to attend the "At Home," and she knew nothing about the event of the day before. The news she heard related to this affair, for the major had taken pains to circulate the intelligence that he had shut up his son for his conduct in order to show that he did not take the boy's part in the outrage upon Ray Pemberton.

"What are you doing here, Laud?" demanded his father, as soon as he had recovered in some measure from his astonishment.

"Nothing," replied Laud, with a smile, for he felt that his release from his prison was a point gained against his father.

"How did you get out?" asked the major, very seriously.

"Came out," answered the culprit, glancing at his mother.

"Let him out," added the lady, with an expression as severe as that of her husband.

"But I have the key in my pocket," added the magnate.

"I had the door broken down," said Mrs. Steele quietly.

"Then you have set this young ruffian at liberty?"

"I have; and I don't allow my son to be called a young ruffian," replied the lady in elegant costume.

"That is what he is! Are you aware that he tied a young fellow to a tree and whipped him?" asked the major struggling to be calm, for this was evidently not the first time that he had debated exciting questions with the lady.

"Served him right! Ray Pemberton smashed his boat, and took the other boat from him twice, though Laud had a perfect right to it."

"That is bad law. Are you aware that Laud robbed the bank of $5,000?"

"It was your money," retorted the lady.

"It was the bank's money. Are you aware that your son has been indicted for aggravated assault, and that he will soon be tried for the crime? I have no doubt the charge will be fully proved, and—"

"He will be sentenced to a heavy fine, which you will pay," interrupted Mrs. Steele; and it looked a little as though the elderly gray mare were the superior steed.

"I doubt whether Judge Conrad will sentence him to a fine; he is more likely to send him to the County jail for two or three months," added the husband.

"If he does, I will never put my foot on the threshold of his house again!" exclaimed the mother, and her eyes snapped with anger as she spoke.

"You had better let him hear of the threat and he will be sure to give the young ruffin at least three months," said the magnate with a palable sneer; and the remark seemed to moderete the triumph of the female magnate. "The boy is going to the bad about as fast as he can."

"You know that is false, Follansby! There is not a more genteel boy in Millonia."

"Genteel!" queried the major, who was not as much on style as his wife.

"He does not drink, smoke a pipe, and is not out nights," pleaded the mother.

"I don't know what he drinks, but he smokes cigarettes, and Friday, Saturday and Sunday he was out of the house all night. If his money had not given out, you would not have seen him again for a month, very likely. It is time something was done to save him from destruction and ruin; and I intend to do something," said the major resolutely.

"I am perfectly willing that you should talk to him and reason with him," added the lady, a little more mildly. "But I will not permit my son to be locked up in a dark room like a wild beast!"

"That is my method of discipline. Do you wish me to tie him up and thrash him, as he did the Pemberton boy?"

"I should like to see you do it!" said the lady furiously.

"Though he deserves it, I cannot gratify you, madam. I prefer my own method of discipline, with which you have interfered very weakly and unwisely," said the major, walking toward the culprit. I insist upon carrying out my own method of reforming the boy. Laud, go up to the room where I put you!"

"If he submits, he is a greater coward than I ever took him to be!" exclaimed Mrs. Steele, rising from her chair, and placing herself in position for action, even to physical resistance if necessary.

"I will not submit, mother!" added Laud, retreating from his father.

"Oh, mother!" exclaimed Josephine, weeping and sobbing in the presence of this unhappy scene of family infelicity.

"I shall not resort to [illegible] said the magnate, and he had reduced himself to a strange calm for him.

He walked deliberately into the hall, and pulled a tasseled cord which caused a great gong bell outside of the house to resound all over the estate. It was the bell that called the out of doors men who attended to the stable. This action produced a manifest effect upon mother and son. They looked inquiringly at the father when he came into the room again, for they heard the bell and knew what it meant. But the major seemed to be playing the roll of Dr. Pemberton at the hearing, for he was calm and dignified in his manner, though he was plainly as firm as a rock. For a couple of minutes there was silence in the room. It surely had taken the place of terror and anguish in the mind of Josephine, terribly moved by the conduct of her mother.

"What are you going to do, Follansby?" asked Mrs. Steele, when she could no longer restrain her impatience to know what was to happen next.

"I am going to send for Mr. Glyndon, the constable," replied the major quietly, evidently feeling that he held the key to the situation.

"Do you mean to call in an officer to do what you dare not do yourself?" demanded the lady. "He shall not put my son in the dark room!"

"I do not purpose to put him there. I supposed I was master in my own house; but I find I am not."

"Explain what you are going to do, sir."

"This boy stands committed for trial, and I am his bail. I purpose to surrender the prisoner to the hands of the law. I have hoped, if it was known that I had disciplined the boy myself, that he might escape with a fine. I am prevented from carrying out my own plan; I can do nothing."

"What do you mean, Follansby?" asked the lady.

"I surrender him to the officer; that's all. He will keep him in the lockup till his trial takes place. I have nothing more to say."

The bell was answered; but there was nothing for him to do. Laud begged to be put in the dark room again, and his mother consented.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE PRISONER FROM THE ELEGANT MANSION.

On the morning after the visit of the magnate and his friend to the Highlands, the logging business was resumed; but there was hardly any wind, and the loggers could make up five times as many rafts as the skipper could move. It was nearly night when he arrived at the mill with the first and only one for that day. He was discouraged with this means of transportation.

"What boat is that?" asked Rock Lyons, as the Marian was approaching The Pass, after the raft had been delivered.

"I don't see any boat, replied the skipper.

"Over by Rockwood," added the assistant, as he pointed in that direction. "It is a very small craft, and there is only one person in it."

"That looks like Josie Steele's boat; I have not seen it before this year," added Knox. "But she is not in it."

"No; but it looks like Laud Steele," said Rock.

"It is Laud, without doubt; but what is he doing over here at this time of day, for it is getting dark?"

"I heard that Laud had come to grief since he was committed for trial. Did you hear about it, Knox?" asked the assistant.

"I did not."

"I went to take a look at the steamer while you were talking with Mr. Longboard and figuring up the logs. One of the machinists told me that Major Steele had taken Laud in hand, and shut him up in a dark room."

"It don't look as though the story was true, for without the ghost of doubt that is Laud, and the boat is his sister's," added Knox. "But what is he doing over here?"

"Give it up! Probably he has some mischief in his head. He has seen the Marian, and he has gone into Lyon's bay to keep out of sight."

"But what mischief is he up to over here?" asked the skipper very seriously.

"I have no idea."

"I found out yesterday morning that he was a worse fellow at heart than I ever supposed he was, and I don't like to see him coming over here at this time of day," continued Knox, after he had watched the barge, as Josephine called it, till she disappeared behind the rocky shore of the headland.

"He can't do any harm, can he?" asked Rock.

"I should say that he could. He has an awfully revengeful spirit, and he would do me all the harm he could for interfering with his amusement yesterday morning," replied the skipper.

"What can he do?"

"He can set the woods on fire, and burn up all our logs," answered Knox with energy.

"He would not dare do that," said Rock, shaking his head with incredulity.

"Would the fellow who tied Ray Pemberton to a tree and whipped him for an hour or more be afraid to start a fire that would finish our logging business till the trees grow again? At any rate, I won't risk it," added the skipper as he headed the sloop to the point where the barge had disappeared.

"He's a wicked one, and it is high time his father did something with him," said Rock. "He is not over here for any good purpose any how."

But neither the skipper nor the assistant knew anything about Laud's business in the vicinity of Rockwood, and while the Marian is running over to the headland with a light breeze, a few words may be said in regard to the young magnate's object in his present excursion.

Mrs. Steele was even more blindly indulgent to the misdemeanors of Laud than her husband, though the latter, in spite of his recent show of severity, had done his full share in spoiling the young gentleman. She had been vanquished in the trial of strength with the major. She had been compelled to release and permit Laud to be locked up in a prison vastly worse and more disgraceful than the dark chamber in the attic. But if cast down, she was not destroyed. She temporized with the immediate necessity of submission to the will of the husband; but she was as determined to have her own way in the treatment of the boy as though she had held out to the end.

A bed had been put up in the dark room, and a light had been brought to him with his meals from the family table. His father had told him that he should be set at liberty whenever he was ready to promise to behave himself, and apologize to Ray Pemberton for the outrage. The magnate had come to this humiliating point in order to propitiate public opinion, and in the hope that it would assist in saving a sentence to imprisonment. Laud was as obstinate as his mother, and refused the offered terms.

The door of the prison in the attic had not been broken down actually; for nothing but the striker where the bolt of the lock was secured had been harmed. The major had repaired the damage himself, and still kept the key in his pocket. His mother had procured a skeleton key the next morning, and opened the door. She had a long talk with Laud, and perhaps from an awakened sense of duty, she had reasoned with him in regard to his faults and misdemeanors.

"What's the use of my trying to do anything, mother?" wailed the prisoner. "I shall have to spend two or three months in the jail of the county house of correction. Father won't do anything to save me."

"But I will, my son," added the lady.

"You can't do anything. If you let me out of this hole, father will hand me over to Glyndon, and I shall have to stay in the lockup till the trial, and then be sent to another prison."

"You ought to have thought of these things before you tied Ray Pemberton to a tree," added the mother, with a grain of sense.

"Are you going back on me, too, mother? Didn't I give Ray what he deserved?" demanded Laud.

"That may be; but the law doesn't allow justice to be done by the sufferer from a wrong; he must go to the court for it. Sometimes he gets it there, and sometimes he don't; and you will be punished for what you did to Ray," argued the cynical lady.

"Can't anything be done to save me, mother?" asked Laud, who had only just come to feel that he was in "a tight place."

"I am afraid not, for the reason that your father will not do anything to save you," replied Mrs. Steele, who said no more to him about mending his ways.

"Then I must spend some months in prison, must I?" asked Laud, decidedly crestfallen.

"It looks so now, but I will see what can be done. After your father goes out from his dinner, if he comes home, I will come and see you again," said the lady as she left him, locking the door after her.

Major Steele did come home to dinner, for he had to carry the food to the prisoner. He talked to his son, who appeared to be somewhat subdued, for he was rather afraid of him since his decided action the evening before. But he was in a hurry, and he did not stay long.

He was

RECENT LITERATURE.

The Latest Volumes that Have Reached the Blade Book Table.

"A Tramp in Society" is a story written with considerable force for the purpose of showing the underlying cause of the labor movement everywhere. The author, Robert H. Cowdery, evidently feels deeply upon the subject. The book is worth reading. It is published by Francis J. Schulte & Co., Chicago.

Charles T. Dillingham, New York, publishes "The Civil Service Law," by William Harrison Clarke. It is a defense of the principles of the law, with corroborative evidence from the works of many eminent American statesmen.

From Harper & Brothers, New York City, comes "Eric Brighteyes," a novel, by H. Rider Haggard. It has the peculiar characteristics of his style, and will be read with much of the pleasure that his previous books have given. It is a wild story of wild people.

ONCE MUCH TALKED ABOUT.

An Incident in the Career of John Young Brown, of Kentucky.

The nomination of John Young Brown by the Democrats of Kentucky to be their candidate for governor, recalls to the mind of the Washington correspondent of the Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* the fact that at one time Mr. Brown was a much-talked-of man all over the country. It was while he was a member of Congress and the civil rights bill was under discussion. In that Congress sat Garfield, Randall, Hiester, Clymer, Gen. Butler, and many other notable men. Blaine was in the speaker's chair.

Mr. Brown said: "Now again that accusation has come from one—I speak not of men but of language, and within the rules of this house—that accusation against that people has come from one who is outlawed in his own home from respectable society; whose name is synonymous with falsehood; who is the champion, and, in addition, the confessions of himself, who is the apologist of thieves; who is such a prodigy of vice and meanness that to describe him would sicken imagination and exhaust invective.

"In Scotland years ago there was a man whose trade was murder, and who earned his livelihood by selling the bodies of his victims for gold. He linked his name to his crime, and to-day throughout the world it is known as 'Burking.'"

Here the speaker stopped Mr. Brown, cautioning him that he should not indulge in personalities. Mr. Brown, probably without duly weighing his words, disclaimed reference to any particular member of the House, and was allowed to proceed.

Then he said: "This man's name was linked to his crime, and to-day throughout the world it is known as 'Burking.' If I wished to describe all that was pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidden in morals, and infamous in politics, I should call it 'Butlerism.'"

A tremendous row ensued, and finally, on motion of Mr. Hale, of New York, the House, by a vote of 161 to 79, adopted a resolution of censure, and Mr. Brown was brought before the bar of the House in custody of the sergeant-at-arms.

The speaker said: "Mr. John Young Brown, you are arraigned as the bar of the House, under its formal resolution, for having resorted to prevarication when your attention was called to your violation of decorum by the speaker. For this duplicate offense the House has directed that you be publicly censured at its bar. No words from the chair in the performance of this most painful duty could possibly add to the gravity of the occasion or the severity of the punishment. It remains only to pronounce in the name of the House its censure for the two offenses charged in the resolution."

To this reprimand, Mr. Brown's only reply was: "Sir, I wish now to state that I intended no evasion or prevarication to the speaker, and, I will now add, no disrespect to the House."

AT THE EARTH'S CENTER.

There is Intolerable Heat, but Probably no Direct Communication.

The workmen in the deepest mines of Europe swelter in almost intolerable heat, and yet they have never penetrated over one seven-thousandth part of the distance from the surface to the center of the earth. In the deepest levels of some of the Comstock mines the men fought scalding water, and could labor only three or four hours at a time until the Sutro tunnel pierced the mines and drew off some of the terrible heat, which had stood at 120 degrees. The deepest boring ever made, that at Sperenberg, near Berlin, penetrates only 4,127 feet, about 1,000 feet deeper than the famous artesian well at St. Louis.

While borings and mines reveal to us only a few secrets relating solely to the temperature and constitution of the earth for a few thousand feet below the surface, we are able, by means of volcanoes, to form some notion of what is going on at greater depths. There have been many theories about the causes of volcanoes, says *Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine*, but it is now generally held by the best geologists that the intense heat of the interior of the earth they are not directly connected with the molten mass that lies many miles below the immediate sources of volcanic energy. Everybody knows that many rocks are formed on the floor of the ocean, and it has been found that a twentieth to a seventh of their weight is made up of imprisoned gases reduced to an average of 4,600 feet; at the crossing of the Canadian Pacific railway, on the south branch of the Saskatchewan, in latitude 51 degrees, to 3,000 feet; in the Athabasca district, latitude 55 degrees, to 2,000 feet, and in the valleys of the Peace and Liard rivers, latitudes 56 degrees to 60 degrees, to 1,000 feet—until subsiding northeastwardly, the plains connect with the valley of the Mackenzie at an elevation of only 300 feet above the Arctic ocean. This difference of altitude is equivalent to 13 degrees of latitude, considered climatically.

Second—Pacific Winds.—The Utah basin, a plateau 800 miles in width, at an elevation of 5,000 feet between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, making a total mountain barrier of 1,400 miles, excludes the moisture of the Pacific winds from the central areas of the continent, while the interlocking valleys of the Columbia and the Missouri on the route of the Northern Pacific railroad and of the Fraser and the Columbia rivers with the Saskatchewan on the route of the Canadian Pacific, facilitate the ingress and ameliorating influence of the Chinook, or west wind of the Pacific coast to the eastern piedmont of Montana, Alberta, and Saskatchewan; but in its only in latitude 55 degrees to 60 degrees that the remarkable physical effects occur of the Peace and Liard rivers rising in the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains and breaking through its barrier on their course to the Mackenzie, after interlocking at their sources with the Skesna and the Stickeen.

Third—Summer Moisture.—As a corollary to the foregoing facts of reduced altitude and the intercolation of the Pacific moisture, I am satisfied that there is no necessity of irrigation north of latitude 50°. In the north Saskatchewan, with Fresca, and Peace River districts there is much evidence that the summer rainfalls, without being excessive, still exceed the average of Manitoba and Minnesota.

Fourth, Solar Heat.—On this subject I avail myself of a very intelligent statement of Prof. G. M. Dawson, of the Canadian geological survey: "In addition to the favorable climatic conditions indicated by the thermometer, the length of the day in summer in the northern latitudes favors the rapid and vigorous growth of vegetation, and takes the place, to a certain extent, of the heat in this respect. In latitude 56°, which may be taken as representing much of the Peace River country, sunrise occurs on the 20th of June at 3:12 a. m., sunset at 8:50 p. m., while six degrees further south, in latitude 50°, which may be assumed to represent Manitoba, sunrise occurs on the same day at 3:49 a. m., sunset at 8:13 p. m."

Fifth—Maximum of Fructification.—Over the vast northwestern territory, reaching from St. Paul, in latitude 45°, to Fort Liard, in latitude 60°, a region of vigorous winters, cool, moist springs, and dry, but intense summers, the undue luxuriance of stem and foliage is checked in the first stage of growth, greatly to the advantage of the fruit and seed.

The cultivated plants yield the greatest product near the northernmost limit at which they will grow. Cotton, a tropical plant, yields the best staple in the temperate latitude. Indian corn is a sub-tropical plant, but it produces the heaviest crops near the northernmost limits of its range. In the West Indies it rises thirty feet, but produces only a few grains on the bottom of a spongy cob, and is regarded only as a rough provender for cattle. In the rich lands of the Middle states it will produce fifty to sixty bushels to the acre.

I will venture to add a further instance from the central wheat district of North America. At its southern margin in Minnesota and Iowa, seldom more than two well-formed grains are found in each cluster or fascicle forming the rows; in northern Minnesota, Dakota and Manitoba three grains become habitual, and from heads of wheat brought to me from Prince Albert on the Saskatchewan and Fort Vermillion on the Peace River I have separated five well-formed grains from each cluster or group forming the head, which is a decisive evidence that the perfection of the wheat plant is attained near the most northern limit of its successful growth.

Sixth—Fall Ploughing for Wheat.—I append to the foregoing summary of the successful conditions of wheat culture, brief reference to the preparation of the soil, if not the sowing of wheat in the late autumn. The only instances of injury by frost are where invaluable time is lost in the spring by neglect of the practice, now universal in Minnesota and Dakota, of fully preparing the ground for the seed in autumn, which can be supplemented with entire success in the Saskatchewan and other Northern districts, by sowing spring wheat subsequent to the 15th of October.

Reverting to the leading topic of the northern limitation of wheat cultivation on this continent, I will only add two American authorities. Mr. Lorin Blodgett, in his standard work on the "Climatology of North America," published 30 years ago under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, observes: "A line drawn from Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, northwest to the Mackenzie river, at the sixtieth parallel and from that point southwest to the Pacific coast, would include an immense district adapted to wheat, with only the local exception of mountains and morasses," and Mr. J. A. Wheelock, first commissioner of Statistics of Minnesota, has estimated that "in the Hudson Bay territory, outside of the old provinces, 200,000,000 acres are adopted to wheat raising." Both of these authoritative statements, with other competent testimony, confirm me in the belief that the river valleys converging to the Lakes Winnipeg and Athabasca have the requisite conditions of soil and climate for the settlement and organization of four territorial divisions, each equal to the state of Minnesota.

THE GREAT WHEAT AREA

OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

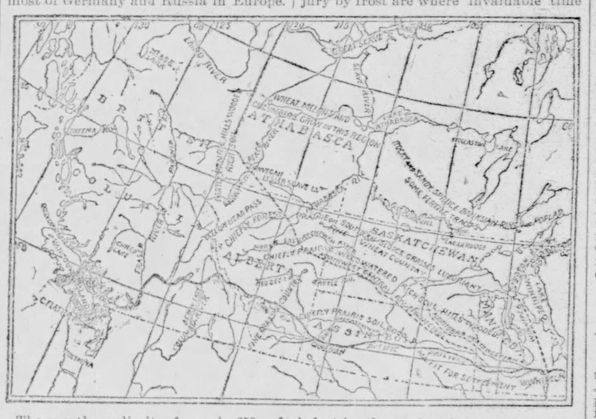
The Basins of the Athabasca and Mackenzie Rivers the Coming Great Wheat Region—Facts of Importance.

Letter in New York Sun, from J. W. Taylor, Winnipeg.

The area of the wheat district of central Canada, between Hudson Bay and Lake Superior for its eastern, and the Rocky Mountains for its western boundary, and latitudes 50° to 60°, has been ascertained to be of uniform productiveness, and by no means a narrow selvage beyond the international boundary, as intimated by Mr. C. Wood Davis in a recent contribution to the *Arena*. The summary of this grand parallelogram of cereal growth and maturity is a series of facts and inferences, which is the result of considerable experience and observation as United States consul at Winnipeg.

Trace on the map of North America the area enclosed between longitudes 100° and 170° west of Greenwich and latitudes 50° to 70°—a fourth of the continent—embracing the Canadian provinces, present and prospective, of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Kewatin, Mackenzie, Athabasca, Alberta, and British Columbia, and the American territory and future state of Alaska. How little conception have we from present developments of what the twentieth century will witness over this vast realm of nature.

It will assist our prophetic vision to compare an equal area on the map of Europe identical in climate and other natural manifestations. Trace 70 degrees of longitude—60 east and 10 west of Greenwich—and from latitude 50° to 70°, and mark the relations of man to earth. The European parallelogram includes England, Ireland, Scotland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, and most of Germany and Russia in Europe.



The northern limit of rye is 65°, of barley 67°, and oats even further north. Wheat is cultivated in Norway to Dronthem, latitude 64°, in Sweden to latitude 62°, in western Russia to the environs of St. Petersburg, latitude 60° 15'; while in central Russia the limit of wheat cultivation appears to coincide with the parallel of 58° or 59°.

It is well understood that the growth of the cerealia and of the most useful vegetables depends chiefly on the intensity and duration of the summer heats, and is comparatively little influenced by the severity of the winter cold or the lowness of the mean temperature of the year, in Russia as well as in North Central America the summer heats are as remarkable as the winter cold.

The navigable channels of the Mackenzie and the Mississippi are connected by a territory of 1,500 miles in extent, northwest of St. Paul, Minn., having an average width of 800 miles (1,200,000 square miles), which is substantially identical in climate and natural resources. Prof. George M. Dawson, of the Canadian geological survey, estimates the area of the southern half, drained by the Athabasca river, at about 31,550 square miles, and adds that "by far the largest part may be classed as fertile, with an average elevation above the sea of a little over 2,000 feet."

In respect to the Peace River country, or the northern portion of the district of Athabasca, Professor Dawson says that the ascertained facts leave no doubt on the sufficient length and warmth of the season to ripen wheat, oats, and barley, with all the ordinary crops and vegetables.

I will now endeavor, in a few words, to indicate the causes, in my judgment, for this remarkable northwestward extension of the cereal production:

First—Reduced Altitude.—The Union Pacific railroad crosses the dome of the continent near latitude 40 degrees, with its highest elevation at Sherman of 8,000 feet, and with an average of 5,000 feet for 50 miles eastward from the Rocky Mountains. This, on the route of the Northern Pacific, near latitude 47 degrees, is reduced to one mile in average of 4,600 feet; at the crossing of the Canadian Pacific railway, on the south branch of the Saskatchewan, in latitude 51 degrees, to 3,000 feet; in the Athabasca district, latitude 55 degrees, to 2,000 feet, and in the valleys of the Peace and Liard rivers, latitudes 56 degrees to 60 degrees, to 1,000 feet—until subsiding northeastwardly, the plains connect with the valley of the Mackenzie at an elevation of only 300 feet above the Arctic ocean. This difference of altitude is equivalent to 13 degrees of latitude, considered climatically.

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Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time. Do not be induced to take any other preparation. Be sure to get

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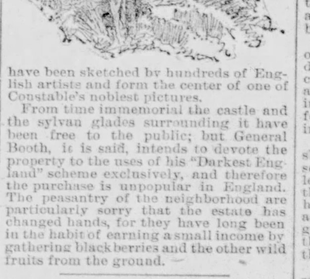
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

GENERAL BOOTH'S CASTLE.

To be Devoted to the uses of His "Darkest England" Scheme.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, has bought a large tract of land around Hadleigh Castle, which is a picturesque ruin, near the mouth of the Thames. Only the old towers are standing. They



have been sketched by hundreds of English artists and form the center of one of Constable's noblest pictures.

From time immemorial the castle and the sylvan glades surrounding it have been free to the public; but General Booth, it is said, intends to devote the property to the uses of his "Darkest England" scheme exclusively, and therefore the purchase is unpopular in England. The peasantry of the neighborhood are particularly sorry that the estate has changed hands, for they have long been in the habit of earning a small income by gathering black berries and the other wild fruits from the ground.

Proscription of the Jews in Russia.

A dispatch to the *Post* from Pittsburg gives extracts from a letter received by a Russian Jew in that city from his sister in Moscow. It discloses with simple impressiveness the revolting cruelty of the policy of expulsion now being enforced there. It appears that of 47,000 Jews in the city only 7,000 are to be left. These are veterans of the Crimea and the wealthier merchants. The remainder, artisans and their families, are being driven out, those on one street being taken at a time. As the process is thoroughly understood in the city it is impossible for the wretched victims to get anything for their household goods, their tools, or for the stock they have on hand. A more merciless proscription it is difficult to imagine. It seems almost incredible that on the eve of the twentieth century the policy of the Middle Ages should be thus revived.

Half Acclimatized.

A lady uptown has a fine pair of horses and a very intelligent coachman. Yesterday morning he reported that one of the horses was lame.

"Which one?" she inquired.

"Same one dat wuz las' week," he replied.

"I don't see how that can be; I thought he was all right."

"Well, Miss, I tell you what my 'pinion is about dat hoss. He's acclimated to the climate, but he ain't acclimated to dese yer pavements yit."—Washington Star.

Paid the Fine.

Two of the German emperor's favorite dogs recently ran away from the stables at Potsdam without leave and without their muzzles, which is a necessary article of a dog's attire in Berlin and its neighborhood. "Fix" and "Schnurchen," after a day's enjoyment, were taken up by the police, but were eventually restored to the royal stables after payment of a fine of 3 marks each by the emperor.

A Sad Tragedy.

"I wonder why Corkhill shot himself?"

"It was the result of a Kentucky feud. His father, the last of the family, married the last of the enemy's family, and everybody thought the feud was over, but it broke out in their son, and he's killed himself."

No Robbery About that Exchange.

Miss Steinkniler, of Sweet Springs, recently exchanged her name for Hasemeir. —[Kansas City Star.

THE "GLAZIER CLAIM."

An Attempted Fraud as to the Source of the Mississippi.

Some years ago a man named Willard Glazier reported to the world through various channels, and principally through a book of his preparation, that he had discovered that Lake Itasca, Minnesota, was not the true source of the great waterway, but that a small lake (which he modestly named after himself) lying farther south was the starting point of the waters of the Mississippi. This claim he urged upon everybody, and especially upon Minnesota people, from some of whom he secured temporary belief and recognition.

This led to Lake Glazier being placed upon some maps and accredited as the source of the Mississippi. But the persistency did not stop there. By every possible means the endeavor was made to impress the general public with the authenticity of the claim. This has been continued until American geographers and historians have lost all patience, and sweeping denials of the Glazier claim have followed. Goldthwaite's *Geographical Magazine* says:

"We should like in this place to give a mild antidote to those unfortunate people of Ohio, who are now being inundated with a fresh supply of Glazier literature. It is a matter of record that the Legislature of Minnesota regards Glazier as a troublesome, not to say pestiferous person. Soon after the true inwardness of Glazier's claims to be a great explorer had been exposed, the Minnesota law makers provided that Lake Glazier should be stricken from the official maps of the state.

"They were very much astonished early in 1889 to find Lake Glazier still staring at them on the map in their new legislative manual. They asked Secretary of State Mattison to explain why he had exhumed this ancient and unsavory fraud. He triumphantly exhibited the official railroad map of the state, on which Lake Glazier appeared in all its fifty proportions. Then the railroad commissioners were asked to rise and explain how it happened that they were still advertising Glazier's alleged discovery. The commissioners replied that when their map was preparing the geographer in charge was instructed to include 'all the latest discoveries.' He dumped in the Glazier fraud along with other innovations. When the second edition was issued the publishers were ordered to wipe out every vestige of Lake Glazier. They forgot instructions; and there the lake still figured in the legislative manual as the source of the Mississippi. The law makers at once decided to crush the error beneath an iron heel. They bought a stamp, and ordered that Lake Glazier be overwhelmed with such a deluge of red ink that even Glazier himself could not recognize it; and thus the great name of Glazier disappeared finally and forever from Minnesota's maps of the Lake Itasca regions."

SHE RIDES LIKE A MAN.

A Pretty Equestrienne Whose Costume is a Startling Innovation.

Up in the Park these early Spring mornings, says the New York *Morning Journal*, may be seen a pretty yet odd picture of a woman on horseback, arrayed in an unconventional riding habit. The woman is a beautiful young Spaniard, petite, bright in manner, graceful, stylish, and one which any man might be proud to accompany.

The dress that she has chosen is one of her own invention, suggested by things which she had seen and read, but yet her own after all. It is a cross between a conventional riding-habit for women, a conventional walking skirt, a pair of Turkish trousers, and a man's riding-suit. Yet the combination of all these conventionalities produces a suit which is the most unconventional thing to be seen in Central Park.

When the pretty rider stands upon the ground she looks as if arrayed in a tight-fitting bodice with kilt plaited skirt. When she takes a step the foremost plait and like vise the back one may fly apart as if a court petticoat were opening over a quilted satin skirt. But in this case

THE NEW STYLE OF RIDING HABIT.

there is no quilted satin skirt underneath, and the light is revealed through the openings in these plaits in the most shockingly unusual manner possible. Yet the effect is very pretty, and on a still day one would scarcely notice that the skirt differed from an ordinary one.

Under this skirt, which is finished with braid in a tailor-made fashion, the rider wears a pair of full Turkish trousers, thickly wrinkled at every inch of length and banded at the knee with a piece of black elastic.

Of course with this the rider sits astride of the horse, and permits the skirt to fall down on either side so that it entirely conceals the Turkish trousers. Hooks are fastened to the skirt, and these catch into the trousers at intervals of three or four inches, keeping the skirt perfectly in place on the windiest day.

While such a dress as this seems most shocking because of the exposure which seems necessary to follow, it is really less conspicuous in exposing the figure than the ordinary tailor-made riding-habit. The latter shows exactly the size and shape of the limbs, as well as their general position. The former conceals them by the full skirt which hangs over them.

Riding thus a woman is reasonably safe upon a horse, and is much less liable to cramp than when seated sideways upon a side-saddle. In the meantime the dress is so becoming that the pretty woman wears it and is much admired. At the same time she feels comfortable and safe, declaring that never before has she so enjoyed equestrianism.

Several women of fashion have expressed a willingness to dress in the same manner, if only some one could be found to take the lead. No one likes to venture forth alone, and no one has been able to secure sufficient co-operation to get a number of women together for a trial trip.

A MORNING LESSON.

'Tis a treat to rise when the buds begin
To welcome the vernal dawn,
When the early robin is raking in
The worm on the shaven lawn.

The robin's wisdom one may discern
As his captured victims squirm,
But what is the lesson we may learn
From the fate of the early worm?
—[New York Press.

A Hint to His Wife.

"John, what does bigamy mean?"

"It means when a man has a number of wives, or, for that matter, one wife too many."

"I thought it was something like that," was her comment.

"Still, you know, my dear, a man too much married can find one wife too many and not be a bigamist."—[Philadelphia Times.

Quite an Improvement.

"Did Mr. Larimer come yesterday?" asked the High school girl of her friend.

"No, Mildred; he didn't show up," replied Amy.

"There, you are using reprehensible slang again. Why didn't you say 'display at an elevation,' instead of 'show up?'"—[Pittsburg Chronicle.

The Purest and Best

Articles known to medical science are used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every ingredient is carefully selected, personally examined, and only the best retained. The medicine is prepared under the supervision of thoroughly competent pharmacists, and every step in the process of manufacture is carefully watched with a view to securing in Hood's Sarsaparilla the best possible result.

$00,000,000.

She—I'll never marry a man whose fortune hasn't at least five ciphers in it.

He—Oh, darling, mine's all ciphers. —[Washington Post.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Swelling in Colt's Leg.

Z. L., Indiana: For the swelling in your colt's leg, rub well in spirits of camphor, 2 oz.; aqua ammonia, 2 oz.; benzine, 6 ozs. Rub twice a day, and wrap leg with cotton bandage. Give internally half an ounce of pulverized saltpetre in drinking water twice a day for five days. It may be that the colt is developing spavin. If you find this to be the case write again. Place the hand on the hock and feel all around it to ascertain if there is any unnatural heat in it. If the trouble is not in the hock, the above treatment should remove the swelling. If you are not near to a drug store, and cannot get the camphor, etc., rub the leg with strong vinegar in which a handful of salt is stirred to the quart.

Gapes—Sheep Stop Eating—Insect Powder.

B. H., New York: The cause of gapes in fowls is a worm. These get into the wind-pipe, and unless removed the fowl is choked to death. Sheep are subject to several diseases. A number of these diseases are the result of parasites. The editor cannot say certainly why your sheep and yearling lambs grow weak and die in the spring time. You give no description how the sheep and lambs act. Do they swell up? If so, it is wind dropsy, a trouble which distends the third stomach from eating too freely of clover or other strong grass, wet with rain or dew. It may result from other causes. A disease that is prevalent in some parts of the country in the spring, is the liver fluke. This is a flat worm, transparent or whitish, from half an inch to an inch in length. The sheep eat them with the grass, and the miniature fluke passes down the bowel until it reaches the liver duct, which it ascends, and forthwith begins its final development and evolution. The progress of the rot resulting from the worm is usually not rapid. The animal becomes inactive and dull; the lining membrane of the mouth turns pale; the flesh wastes, the skin loses its natural color and the fleece is destitute of its oil. As the disease progresses the flanks become hollow, the belly swells and the eyes become jaundiced. As a preventative, salt should be given freely, and the sheep removed to high ground. Corn and other nutritious food should be given in addition to grass. When sheep are known to be attacked by the fluke, take sulphate of magnesia, ½ lb.; oil of turpentine, 3 drs. Mix for a drench and give one-third of the quantity every two days.

After this give common salt, 2 lbs., sulphate of iron, 1 lb., mix with clover, meal or grain for 100 sheep. Give two or three times a week. An English writer, says Mr. Fellow, gives the following as the only remedy that will destroy the fluke in the liver: Yellow resin, 1½ drachms; oil of turpentine, 1½ ozs.; calomel, 18 grains; tincture of iodine, 30 drops. For three doses, one every morning, for three days, in gruel. Insect powder cannot be depended upon to kill ticks on sheep. Much of the powder sold is valueless.

Rheumatism in Hogs.

I. W. H., Pennsylvania: For Rheumatism, give dry sties and clean bedding. Give each hog an ounce of Rochelle salts once a day for three days in slops. This quantity for a hog of 100 lbs. Larger hogs should be given a little more and smaller ones less. Rub the back joints well with linseed oil and turpentine—two-thirds of the former and one-third of the latter.

Mare That Coughs—Throat Swelled—Condition Powders.

W. P., Michigan: Give mare of alcohol, 1 pt.; balsam of fir, 2 ozs.; mix well and add all the pine tree tar it will mix out. Shake before giving. Dose, two tea-spoonfuls twice a day. For the swelled throat poultice with linseed meal, and when the lump comes to a head, lance it. Then poultice again and let it heal, washing twice a day with warm water and soap. Rub the neck with mustard water, made thick. The following is given as a good condition powder by a correspondent: Ground ginger, ¼ lb.; sulphate of antimony, ¼ lb.; powdered sulphur, ¼ lb.; saltpetre ¼ lb. Mix and give in a mash in such quantities as may be required. For heaves, give a teaspoonful of lobelia in the feed once a day for a week, and then once or twice a week.

Blood or Bog Spavin.

B. F. L., Wright county, Missouri: In this disease, there is an over-secretion of joint oil in the hock joint, which causes a distention of the synovial ligaments or bursa. If any treatment be deemed necessary, take of bin-iodide of mercury 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Mix thoroughly and rub the part once a day, washing off once a day with warm water and soap. Rub in for a week. Heal with vasaline and apply a compress. This is a trouble that will return, and unless the case is a bad one, treatment should not be resorted to.

Lump on Hock Joint.

W. R., Pennsylvania: Try iodine, ¼ oz.; soap liniment (to be had of any druggist), 5 ozs. If the lump is developing into spavin, you will have to blister the part. Before applying anything foment the hock with warm water for at least an hour. As a sweating blister there is nothing better than red iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Mix well and rub in a little every night for a week, washing off once a day with warm water and soap.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Small Fruit Culture.

Canes or suckers spring up from the roots of older plants, and these are lifted with as much root as possible, the stalks shortened and planted out. Besides this, the tips of the stems of the blackcaps will, if allowed to, reach the ground and form new plants. Probably this is the easiest way of propagation. If the stems do not of their own accord droop to the ground they may be drawn down and covered with earth. If this is done in the summer there will be an abundance of new plants the next spring. Set out in rows five or six feet apart with a space of four or five inches between plants. When the new shoots reach a foot in length nip off the tip end, and as the side branches reach the same length nip them in like manner. The next year let the new stems reach twice this length before nipping. Keep ground clean; well mulched.

Gooseberries are best propagated from cuttings. These are preferably made in autumn, after the leaves have dropped off, and must be buried in the ground or, better, where they should become neither too wet or dry. Plant six feet apart each way. In trimming these and currants, the old wood should be thinned out, the ground enriched and mulched, one-half the new growth cut back on the top of the bush each year after it is old enough to bear, and one or two young shoots from the bottom should be left each year. Bushes so trimmed attain large size, and bear good fruit for many years.—[Orange Judd Farmer.

Poultry-keeping for the Cottager and Farmer.

It will hardly be disputed that poultry-keeping for immediate economical purposes is a matter that par excellence concerns the cottager and the small holder throughout the country. There are very few people indeed who have ever succeeded in any clime or country to make practical poultry-keeping pay reasonably well on a large scale. The conditions requisite for success, both exterior and personal, are so numerous and difficult of combination that schemes of extensive undertakings in this line are not to be recommended. Innumerable experiments with wholesale poultry-keeping have proved miserable failures, although apparently well planned and ably managed. It is quite different when this charming business is undertaken on a small scale, and kept within moderate bounds. Then it can easily be made to yield a fair (or comparatively considerable) surplus, and this affords an opportunity for the farmer, the small lot holder and cottager—a large proportion of the population in most countries—to add not inconsiderably to their annual income by rational and attentive poultry-keeping.

On every farm and in every household there are more or less waste materials corn screening, or split corn, remnants, from the meals, etc., which are much relished and eagerly picked up by poultry, and are very conducive to egg-laying. Where the fowls can run at large a greater part of the year, they will find myriads of worms, grubs, insects and weed seeds, and devour great quantities of young, tender grass, or other green materials, all promotive of health and thriftiness. This reduces the expenses for food considerably. But even where the fowls cannot be allowed to run at large, a limited number may be kept with good profit if cleanly kept, well sheltered against rough and wet weather, rationally fed (avoiding over-feeding if egg production be the object) three times a day with a variety of substances suitable to their nature and appetite and their omnivorous character, and are allowed plenty of opportunity for congenial exercise, for which purpose, in the summer, a small plot, or several, in their run may be turned every day, and some grain, or a variety of weed seeds, be raked in for them to scratch after; or in the winter, when the ground is frozen or wet, a feed of grain may be strewn amongst a heap of straw in a dry, sheltered, and, if possible, sunny spot.

To treat in detail the subject of feeding would here carry us too far; this would afford material for a whole treatise. It must suffice to say that the inspection of the contents of the crop of a fowl roaming at large proves that these feathered scratchers naturally prefer a great variety of substances. A change of various grains, wheat, buckwheat, broken or "polished" oats, and barley is advisable. To the warm morning feed, consisting of bran and corn-meal of one of the named varieties, may be added some maize meal, about one-third in weight; during the cold months of the year, to facilitate the keeping of the animal heat, some oil-cake meal of various kinds: sun-flower, ground nut, palm, hemp, flax, or rape may be added to the soft food with advantage. Boiled offal, heads, etc., from fish and from butcheries are excellent, the soup being used to mix the soft food, and the meat, tendons, crushed bones, etc., given at other times as a relish. Cheese crusts when previously softened and chopped are excellent. Skimmed milk and whey pay well. At each feed give no more than the fowls will greedily devour, remember to give them something to scratch after between meals. Fresh, short, green grass, dandelion leaves, and the like in summer, and cabbage, roots, or short-cut and steeped clover hay in winter, will not be forgotten. Some chalk or crushed egg shell, grit and the dust bath of ashes, sand, and an occasional handful of powered sulphur intermixed as a preventive against vermin, by preference in a sunny or, at least, light, dry spot, are of course, necessary.

It is astonishing what good management and kind regard for the comfort of one's fowls will do. In a little book lately published in Denmark for the encouragement of poultry-keeping by people in small circumstances, in town and country, I had occasion to mention a case of successful poultry-keeping in the garrett of a four-story house. Besides the profit to be realized, there is another side to poultry-keeping the pleasure thereof. A well-kept poultry yard be it ever so small, when the inmates feel sprightly and happy, and are of good appearance, is an ever interesting and pleasurable adjunct to any home, poor or rich. It may afford an opportunity of useful occupation for the young folks; help to cultivate in them a habit of kind consideration, sharpen their sense of observation, open their hearts for the charms of domestic animal life, and develop a discerning taste for the beautiful, especially if a pure breed of poultry be kept, and the "standard of excellence" for the breed in question to be studied.—[Cor. London Fanciers Gazette.

Waste From Bad Seed.

A recently issued bulletin of the Connecticut Experimental Station gives some very hard figures against certain unnamed venders of grass seed. Out of seventeen samples of orchard grass purchased in New York, Boston and at various places in Connecticut, one sample, absolutely pure, contained about 99 per cent of pure seed, the remaining one-hundredth being chaff. Another sample professed as orchard grass, contained no orchard grass whatever, but consisted mainly of what is termed "perennial rye grass." Excluding this, the remaining sixteen samples contained variable quantities, but on an average 77 per cent of pure seed. Seven samples contained from 8 to 35 per cent of perennial rye grass. One had 14 per cent of a species of Bromus, perhaps the one known as chess or cheat. In one sample as high as 88 per cent of the orchard grass sprouted, and in another as low as 4½ per cent.; on an average of the 16, about 50 per cent. These quantities were determined by weighing and not by counting.

Taking the sixteen samples together, the average quantity of pure seed capable of sprouting was 40 per cent; that is, out of every 100 pounds bought, 60 pounds were pure live seed, or less rather than more. The other 60 per cent was matter which the purchaser who was in quest of orchard grass either did not want and had to pay for, or else consisted largely of the seeds of weeds or of such plants as would be likely to become a nuisance and to exclude which it would be better for him to pay a large sum not to have them—instead of paying for the privilege of introducing a waste and annoying crop on his farm.

We are informed that the failure to obtain good seed is one reason why orchard grass is but little grown in Connecticut. In trying to raise it farmers have procured meadow fescue (good for its kind), chess or cheat and some others, but not the kind wanted. The chess, as every farmer knows, is worse than worthless in most of the crops which it infests.

The difference between good and bad seed, of whatever crop, is the difference between excellent and productive returns of that which the farmer undertakes to raise, on one hand, and poor crops, foul crops, unsalable returns and weed-infested fields on the other, which may require years of special labor to cleanse. There is no difficulty in procuring, distinguishing and using such distinctly marked varieties as of potatoes for seed, and corn will not be likely to convey foul matter to the fields; but the smaller grains, and especially grass seeds, themselves are in constant danger of scattering this bad and costly matter over the land. For this reason special pains should be taken in procuring all kinds of mixture for sowing, and the subject is of sufficient importance to merit the care and attention of experiment stations.

If every farmer who purchases instead of raising his small seeds would procure a suitable magnifying glass of moderate power, and would take some pains to make himself familiar with the appearance of all good seeds of the crops he raises, together fresh or old and dried up, and also the appearance of the seeds of all common weeds which infest farms or find their way into what are sown or planted, the knowledge would doubtless aid him materially in profitable and satisfactory farming.

PRINTERS IN EUROPE.

A Member of the Craft Talks of His English Trip.

The American workman who makes a trip to England, intending to work at his trade while making the tour, will meet with a great many disappointments. Notwithstanding the fact that English mechanics are admitted to full fellowship in American trades unions, the American in England is handicapped to such an extent that it amounts in reality to a boycott. I made a trip to London once and tried to earn my expenses while there, and a hard time I had of it.

One rainy morning I applied to the "master" (foreman) of a print-shop for work, and while I stood outside in the rain he stood inside the doorway and propounded the following queries: "Where are you from?" I told him the United States. "Where did you work?" On the *Globe-Democrat*, New York *Herald*, and other newspapers," I replied. "How much can you make there?" was his next query. "About $21 a day," I said. "A pound a day! My God, man, why didn't you stay there?" "I will if ever I can earn enough to pay my way back," was my disgusted reply. "Well, if what you tell me is true, you are either a mighty poor workman or a fugitive from justice," and he slammed the door in my face.—[A Printer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Horse Talk.

Mr. De Payleigh—No, I don't like Miss Goldergy.

Mr. Pendragon—No! What's the matter?

Mr. De P.—I don't like any young lady who talks horse.

Mr. P.—Ah! And did she do that?

Mr. De P.—Yes, she did. I asked her to marry me and she said "Nay."—[Washington Star.

No Obstacle There.

She—You will ask papa, will you not, or must I?

He—Oh, I have seen him. Fact is, he made the suggestion that it was about time to propose.—[Indianapolis Journal.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
Ill Effects of Tobacco
relieved by its use.

The Sunday School.

Captivity of Judah.

LESSON XII, SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1891.

Golden Text—Come, and let us return unto the Lord.—Hos. 6:1.

LESS

Question Bureau.

Rules.—1. Send your real name and address, and make your questions plain.

2. Do not ask us where you can *buy* or *sell* anything, nor ask for addresses of business men or firms. This would be free advertising.

3. Do not ask whether any business man or firm is reliable.

4. Send only questions whose replies will be of general interest to our readers. We reserve the right not to answer queries which we consider are not so. Mathematical problems, puzzles, etc., are barred by this rule.

5. No replies by mail to questions, in any case.

Rare Coins.

The list given below completes our list of American coins bearing premiums, begun two weeks previously. We know nothing about premiums on any coins but American. Any coin not mentioned in the list is worth only its face value. Do not send us any questions about any coins. Cut out this list and preserve it, as we shall not answer any further questions about the value of old coins. The list below gives, first, the date, second the price offered by dealers for good specimens. A coin badly worn, plugged, scratched or damaged, or with a hole punched in it, will not bring as much, and, in many cases, no premium at all.

Where a coin is described "without arrows," it means the arrow-heads on each side of the date, and not the arrows in the claws of the eagle on the other side of the coin, as many suppose. By "fillet head" is meant that the hair of the Goddess of Liberty is tied with a band. "Flowing hair" means that this band is absent. The only thing that makes these coins valuable is their rarity. It is not their age. There are hundreds of people throughout the United states who are making collections of coins, and the demand comes from them. The rarity and value of the coin arises from the fact that few pieces were struck in certain years.

Do not ask where you can sell coins; we can not publish the address of dealers in the Bureau.

NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES.

1877, good	$ 35
1878, "	25

The nickel with the word "cents" omitted is worth only 5 cents. Too many thousands of them were issued to make them valuable as curiosities.

NICKEL THREE-CENT PIECES.

1877, good	$ 25
1878, "	15

COPPER TWO-CENT PIECES.

1872, good	$ 10
1873, "	60

COPPER CENTS.

A mulberry can, good	$ 75
And the 1793, mulberry cap, good	10
The 1793, head, good	20
" " " fine	10
As he " " "	4
Last " " " fine	5 00
1809, " " "	4
1811, 1812 and 1813, fillet head, fine	3 00
1814, " " "	5
1815, " " "	4
1816, " " "	5
1817, head to left, fine	10
1818, " " "	50
1819, " " "	4
1820, " " "	4
1821, " " "	10
1822, " " "	5
1823, " " "	10
1824, " " "	4
1825, " " "	4
1826, " " "	3
1827, " " "	3
1828, " " "	5
1829, head to left, fine	30
1830, " " "	1 00
1831, " " "	4 00
1832, " " "	2 00
1840, " " "	1 50
1841, " " "	3 00
1842 and 1843, head to left, fine	1 40
1844, " " "	1 50
1845 and 1846, " " "	2 50
1847 and 1848, " " "	75
1849, small date, fine	5
1850, fine	3 00
1852, "	5
1854, "	10
1856 and 1857, fine	

COINS, WHEN FIRST APPEARED.

Copper—½ cent, 1793; 1 cent, chain, wreath, liberty cap, 1793; 1 cent, 1793; 2 cent, 1864.

Nickel—3 cent, 1865; 5 cent, 1866.

Silver—3 cent, 1851; ½ dime, 1794; dime, 1796; 20 cent, 1875; 25 cent, 1796; 50 cent, 1794; trade dollar, 1873; standard dollar, 1794.

Gold—1 dollar, 1849; octagonal, 1853; quarter eagle, 1796; half eagle, 1795; half eagle, 1795; double eagle, 1849.

YEARS OF NO ISSUE.

In the following years silver coins of the United States were not issued:

Dollars—1805 to 1839, inclusive, and 1877.

Half dollar, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1805, 1816.

Quarters—1804, 1805, 1806, 17-7 to 1831, and 1808 to 1831, inclusive; 1816, 1817, 1826, 1829 and 1831.

Dimes—1804, 1805, 1796, 1798, 1808, 1810, 1829, 1815, 1816 to 1829, inclusive, and 1836.

Half dimes—1798, 1799, 1804, 1805 to 1828, inclusive.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The first United States mint was erected on North Seventh street, between Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1792.

The first coin issued at the Philadelphia mint was the "half-dime" coined in October, 1792.

The first deposit of precious metal in the United States mint was made in July, 1794.

The first gold piece of the value of $10, called the eagle, was coined in 1795.

The rarest United States coin is the double eagle of 1849.

Signs of the Zodiac.

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As to Silver.

A. E., Trenton, O.: If European countries bought more of our silver, it would be better for us. It would be exactly the same as in the case of sent—but more. If sent abroad, the higher the price is. Your idea that the purchase of our silver by England wherewith to buy India wheat is a detriment to our farmers has nothing in it. You must remember that the people of South America, Peru and other countries to the south of us are large producers of silver, and if we should prevent the use of our silver they would supply themselves from those countries. There is nothing that we can do to stop the steady increase in the amount of India wheat grown and in the amount sold in Europe. The thing to do in a final case, is to increase our own consuming population by the extension of manufactures and other lines of industries, the people pursuing which will be outside of agriculture, and thus provide a home market for all that we raise. Another thing which needs looking after very badly, is to stop growing so much wheat, and corn, and raise other things, thus diversifying our agriculture.

"Conway's Cabal."

T. S. S., Saxton, Ky.: Thomas Conway was an officer in the American Revolution. He was born in Ireland in 1733, and died about 1800. He was educated in France, and was an officer in the French army. He came to the United States in 1777, and was made a brigadier-general. He was at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and in December, 1777, he was made inspector-general, with the rank of major-general, against Washington's wishes. During the fall and winter of that year he was the leader of a conspiracy to deprive Washington of the command of the army and to elevate Gates to his place. This conspiracy is sometimes called "Conway's Cabal." In March, 1778, having lost favor with Congress, he offered his resignation in a fit of ill temper, and it was promptly accepted. He afterwards returned to France, and was appointed governor of a French colony in Honduras.

Getting a Copyright.

J. C. Princeton, Kan.: To get a copyright, get a printer to set up a title-page, about the size of one page of note-paper, with the name of the book, or story, or sketch, or whatever it is, much, and in many cases, no premium at all.

Where a coin is described "without arrows," it means the arrow-heads on each side of the date, and not the arrows in the claws of the eagle on the other side of the coin, as many suppose. By "fillet head" is meant that the hair of the Goddess of Liberty is tied with a band. "Flowing hair" means that this band is absent. The only thing that makes these coins valuable is their rarity. It is not their age. There are hundreds of people throughout the United states who are making collections of coins, and the demand comes from them. The rarity and value of the coin arises from the fact that few pieces were struck in certain years.

Do not ask where you can sell coins; we can not publish the address of dealers in the Bureau.

NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES.

1877, good	$ 35
1878, "	25

The nickel with the word "cents" omitted is worth only 5 cents. Too many thousands of them were issued to make them valuable as curiosities.

NICKEL THREE-CENT PIECES.

1877, good	$ 25
1878, "	15

COPPER TWO-CENT PIECES.

1872, good	$ 10
1873, "	60

COPPER CENTS.

A mulberry can, good	$ 75
And the 1793, mulberry cap, good	10
The 1793, head, good	20
" " " fine	10
As he " " "	4
Last " " " fine	5 00
1809, " " "	4
1811, 1812 and 1813, fillet head, fine	3 00
1814, " " "	5
1815, " " "	4
1816, " " "	5
1817, head to left, fine	10
1818, " " "	50
1819, " " "	4
1820, " " "	4
1821, " " "	10
1822, " " "	5
1823, " " "	10
1824, " " "	4
1825, " " "	4
1826, " " "	3
1827, " " "	3
1828, " " "	5
1829, head to left, fine	30
1830, " " "	1 00
1831, " " "	4 00
1832, " " "	2 00
1840, " " "	1 50
1841, " " "	3 00
1842 and 1843, head to left, fine	1 40
1844, " " "	1 50
1845 and 1846, " " "	2 50
1847 and 1848, " " "	75
1849, small date, fine	5
1850, fine	3 00
1852, "	5
1854, "	10
1856 and 1857, fine	

COINS, WHEN FIRST APPEARED.

Copper—½ cent, 1793; 1 cent, chain, wreath, liberty cap, 1793; 1 cent, 1793; 2 cent, 1864.

Nickel—3 cent, 1865; 5 cent, 1866.

Silver—3 cent, 1851; ½ dime, 1794; dime, 1796; 20 cent, 1875; 25 cent, 1796; 50 cent, 1794; trade dollar, 1873; standard dollar, 1794.

Gold—1 dollar, 1849; octagonal, 1853; quarter eagle, 1796; half eagle, 1795; half eagle, 1795; double eagle, 1849.

YEARS OF NO ISSUE.

In the following years silver coins of the United States were not issued:

Dollars—1805 to 1839, inclusive, and 1877.

Half dollar, 1798, 1799, 1804, 1805, 1816.

Quarters—1804, 1805, 17-7 to 1831, and 1808 to 1831, inclusive; 1816, 1817, 1826, 1829 and 1831.

Dimes—1804, 1805, 1796, 1798, 1808, 1810, 1829, 1815, 1816 to 1829, inclusive, and 1836.

Half dimes—1798, 1799, 1804, 1805 to 1828, inclusive.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The first United States mint was erected on North Seventh street, between Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1792.

The first coin issued at the Philadelphia mint was the "half-dime" coined in October, 1792.

The first deposit of precious metal in the United States mint was made in July, 1794.

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Short-Hand.

H. S. B., Washington, Kan.: 1.—Phonographic short-hand, in any of the systems now used, is a more valuable art than was invented by Isaac Pitman, of Bath, England. There are three authors who are recognized as the best, Pitman, Munson and Graham. We can not express any opinion as to their relative merits, as it would be a first-class free advertisement. 2.—A person who learns one system can read either of the others, with some instruction as to the different modes of placing the vowels, the contractions used, etc., but there is no need that he should do so, as he never has any one's notes to transcribe except his own.

The Irish Tongue.

C. M., Dugger, Ind.: The Irish tongue is one of the ancient Celtic languages. Those now existing of these Keltic languages are: First, the Breton, which includes the following three languages: the Welsh, which is still spoken and written; the Cornish, which became extinct in 1777; and the Breton, now spoken only in the western half of Brittany in France. Second, the Gaelic, which includes three branches—the language of the Scottish Highlanders; that of the Irish; and the language of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man. The second of these, the Erse or Irish, is the one about which you inquire. It has a distinct alphabet of its own. All of these languages are dying out, and the time is not far distant when they will be extinct.

Geographic Queries.

L. S., Dennison, O.: 1.—The states and territories of Mexico are: Senora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo-Leon, Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatan, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michoacan, Colima, Jalisco, Sinaloa, Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Hidalgo, Mexico, Morelos, Puebla, Tlascala, Distrito Federal, Baja California. 2.—The Indians of Colombia are a part of the United States of Colombia. Why do you ask us such questions? Any school geography will answer them.

Cattle and Hides.

F. V., Mayo, Kan.: In the United States, cattle are raised primarily for their meat, and not for their hides. In South America, especially in the Argentine Republic, they are raised solely for their hides, and the meat is often thrown away. We do not raise enough cattle to furnish hides sufficient for all the leather we need for our own consumption and for our heavy export trade in boots and shoes; hence we are obliged to export hides.

Of Lesser Interest.

W. J. H., Spark, Kan., should send his name if he expects an answer.

C. H. V., Tilton, Iowa: We know nothing about the "Order of the Lone Star."

H. L. E. B., Ossian, Ind., will comply with Rule 1 above, and send full name, we will answer.

W. C. G., Clinton, Pa.: The name "Beauregard" is pronounced Bo-re-gard—accent on the last syllable.

G. W. S., Cherryvale, Kan.: We have always understood that the gentleman you mention is a strong Republican.

J. B., Webberville, Mich.: The list of the rulers of the world was published in the Bureau of the Weekly BLADE of Feb. 14.

H. M. S., forgets to send his address as required in Rule 3, and we cannot expect an answer unless he complies with the rules.

Mrs. R., Cuba, Mo.: The poem, "Other Joe," is given in several books of recitations. Get a bookseller to order one containing it.

W. G. L., Toledo, O.: For the names of passenger vessels making Toledo a supplying place this season, refer to our advertising columns.

"Schoolboy," Bryant, Colo.: You will find all about the naval academy at Annapolis in the Bureau of Weekly BLADE of March 6. We cannot reprint.

J. K. L., Dudytown, Tenn.: There is no post-office in the United States called "Hardscrabble," and in town or village regularly so named. Nicknames don't count.

P. O. P., Alexandria, O.: It is utterly impossible for us to advise you, we are sorry to say. Keep a good heart and keep trying, and you will be sure to win in the end.

J. W. B., Cedar Rapids, Neb.: The old "pine tree" shillings, coined by the colony of Massachusetts Bay, are valuable only as curiosities. We have no idea what they are worth.

S. A. C., send neither name nor address, and cannot answer. We expect an answer about the jewel in a toad's head. We shall be glad to answer when Rule 1 is complied with.

F. E. L., Racine, Minn.: Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy, and hence was a Genoese. Genoa at that time was independent, as Italy was divided up into a number of small, independent states.

H. E. F., Breckenridge, Mich.: Oklahoma is a very irregularly shaped area lying in the northern edge and in the center of the old Indian territory. It is a separate territory, and not a part of the Indian territory.

H. T. Y., and others: When you want a book, get some bookseller to order it for you. If there is no one convenient, address some publisher named in the book reviews in THE BLADE, inclosing stamp for reply.

J. W. P., Sulphur City, Ark.: If you think the stone on your farm is onyx, send samples of it to St. Louis or some other large city, to some one competent to decide the matter, and find out whether it really is onyx.

C. F. A., Orworth, Kan.: It would require too much space to give a full history of the political parties in the United States since the time of Washington. We gave a brief synopsis, which occupied a column in the Bureau some two years ago, and we have no space to reproduce it.

Mrs. M., Gardner, Kan.: The civil war in Chili was begun by men opposed to President Balmaceda. The accounts that come are very vague, but as we understand it, Balmaceda had used every means to fortify himself in power, and the opposition, deeming it hopeless to defeat him at the polls, rose in rebellion.

H. C. F. Noble, Mo.: We have published the population of every city in the United States of 3,000 and over, by the census of 1890, and we can not repeat. 2. The capital of West Virginia is Charleston; of Arizona, Phoenix. For capitals of North and South Dakota, see answer to G. J. R., Lawrence, Kas., in last week's Bureau.

Mrs. J. W. M., Majaulca, Ind.: The boundary line between Canada and the United States through the great lakes is not marked in any way, for it is not possible to do so. It is laid down, however, with considerable minuteness in the treaty defining the boundary between the two countries, so it is not difficult for a surveyor or a navigator to find it.

E. E. S., Stanberry, Mo.: 1. In The Weekly BLADE of the Fourth of July, 1876, volume 36, number 153, you will find an editorial giving the chief points of Senator Edmunds's life. 2. The electoral commission bill is ancient history, and is not worth the space it would take for publication here. We recently published all the facts about the electoral commission in the Bureau.

P. W. H., New Kingston, Pa.: Dr. Talmage is a Presbyterian. This is the seventh time within a year we have answered this question. We wish that readers of THE BLADE would read the Question Bureau, and not compel us to waste space in answering the same question time and again. Your question belongs to the Paper-fund, and we have handed it to the editor of that department.

F. H. P., Kellogg, Minn.: 1.—All we know about civil service examinations is given in the Bureau of Weekly BLADE of January 29 last, prior to which date we have not published. 2.—The Vanderbilt system, comprising a large number of roads, is probably the wealthiest in the United States, though not having, we think, the greatest mileage. 3.—Railways pass their employes only on the business of the road, as a rule. "Frank" is of French derivation. If you want full answers, only ask one question at a time. We can't take much trouble with a catechism.

A Bat's Record.

Mr. William Hester, of Spring Hill, in Pennsylvania, has a carrier bat. In words he has trained a common bat to bear messages in the manner of homing pigeons. It is said, though not for an instant do we put faith in the assertion, that his flitter-mouse flew a mile the other day in less than twenty-eight seconds. The proudest bird that ever took wing never made such time as that.—[New York Recorder.

—After all, the best way to know the real merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, is to try it yourself. Be sure to get Hood's.

The Camp Fire.

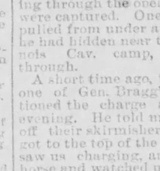
☞ Contributions for this department from the old soldiers are solicited by the editor; but short and lively personal and historical sketches, interesting reminiscences, etc., are preferable. Every comrade will be recognized, and no contribution will be overlooked. Nothing from the records is desired, as we are supplied with a full set.

The Soldiers' Census Blank.

All comrades are earnestly requested, if they have not already done so, to fill out the Union soldiers' census blank, found in another column, and mail it at once, addressed "Census Bureau, Washington, D. C." Also call the attention of every comrade who does not read THE BLADE to the blank and have him do likewise. If you have not enough blanks, send us the names and postoffice addresses of comrades who desire to us them, and we will mail to each one a sample copy of THE BLADE containing it. Please do this at once.

Decoration Day.

BY E. A. ROUND.



TAKE gathering to-day with grateful hearts
In this labor of love to take a part,
Bringing our flowers to strew the graves
Of those who died our land to save.

When war's alarm rang through the land,

Then quickly rallied the patriot band,
Around our country's flag they stood,
Sworn to defend it with their blood.

And to redeem that sacred pledge,
They fought on plain and mountain ledge.
Though starving in prison and clothed in rags,
They were loyal still to the dear old flag.

Mothers, though far from where you dwell,
Following the flag your brave boys fell.
Though you their resting place ne'er view,
We will drop a tear on their graves for you.

We think of them with love and pride,
Who for our common country died,
And wreathe their graves with sweetest flowers,
O'er this united land of ours.

But equal love and praise is due
Unto their living comrades, too,
Love, friendship, gratitude, all blend,
God bless and keep our soldier friends!

May each prove as loyal to the Lord,
As willing to obey his word,
And for the banner of the cross
Count earthly joys and honors loss.

And when the roll is called up there,
May every soldier answer "Here!"
And each one be assigned a home
Where wars and fightings never come.

Sides With Gen. Grant.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—General Grant, in his article on the battle of Shiloh, referred to a charge made by some troops (of whose command he did not remember) by his personal order, late on Monday evening. Gen. Don C. Buell, in his *Century* article on the same battle, denies that such a charge was made. Now, as I participated in that charge, I know it *was* made by the remnant of the 2d brigade (Veach's) of Hurlbut's division, Time, near sunset on Monday. And those troops did the last firing done on that evening. The brigade consisted of the 14th, 15th and 46th Illinois, and I think the 25th Indiana. We were halted at the edge of a large open field, when the order "attention!" was given, followed by "fix bayonets!" then "forward," and "double quick!" Word quickly passed along the line that the order was given by Gen. Grant himself, and as most of us knew him at sight, we looked and saw it was him at the left of the line, whence the orders had come. He rode at the end of the line at least half way across the field. A scattering fire was kept up by the rebel skirmishers and stragglers until we were nearly across, and the 14th had one man wounded. When we reached the woods the line began firing at will at the retreating reds, who could be seen dodging through the open timber, and a few were captured. One, I remember, was pulled from under a pole bridge, where he had hidden near the 11th or 7th Illinois Cav. camp, which we passed through.

A short time ago, in conversation with one of Gen. Bragg's orderlies, I mentioned the charge at Shiloh on Monday evening. He told me he was sent to call off their skirmishers and that when he got to the top of the hill back of them he saw us charging, and sat there on his horse and watched us; and he also stated that the skirmishers did not have to be ordered away by him. When we began firing he thought it healthier behind the hill than on top of it, and did not wait to see how few we would follow them that night. Just about sundown, after the firing had all ceased, an officer rode up and told our commander that we were in advance of our outer lines, and that we were ordered to return to our original camp for the night, and for refreshments, as we were not included in the outer lines.—H. S. LOWRY, Co. E, 14th Ills. Inft.

Thinks It All Twaddle.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—The oft-repeated flings of a few thoughtless comrades of the infantry that the cavalry was only in their way, and was an utterly useless arm of the service has become tiresome. I would wager something that there are but few of these "flingers" (as Thomas, 43d Ind., for instance) that mean what they say. It is, perhaps, a foolish bid for a little popularity. Then, in some instances it may be ignorance of facts. The cavalry was seldom in camp with the army, but while the infantry camp was reposing in calm security, the eyes of the troopers scanned the approaches with unswerving watchfulness, that no enemy should steal upon the sleeping, tired camp. Again, they may have been on the march. If so, it was the watchful eye of the weary trooper that guarded the repose of his no less tired out infantry comrade. Did the cavalry ever fail to warn them when danger menaced! I have often been cursed by the very ones I went through mud and storm to warn of danger. But while they were reluctantly getting into line and abusing the cavalry as a set of cowards for disturbing their rest, a volley of bullets shut off the growls and the foot soldiers were soon in a struggle with a relentless foe who, having failed to surprise the infantry, were soon driven beyond the camp. Were they ready to acknowledge their faults? Not they; it was only one of those "despised troopers!" It made no difference! They had no feelings, anyhow; they could not be hurt. When the infantry returned to their tents, the trooper resumed his weary vigil. This, however, was the exception, not the rule.

Grumblers there were in every regiment. We used to say of them at the time, that they would "grumble if they were going to be hung!" No matter if a cavalryman did run miles to warn them, he "Waked them all up," and they "had to turn out and drive the reds away, dod gast 'em!" Just such thoughtless men were in every company. Of this class are such writers as Thomas (43d Ind.) They could see nothing but their own discomfort in being routed out of their sleep to drive away the rebels. Thomas whines because the troopers run over him. They "tore wildly through the ranks of the 43d, maiming the brave men in their mad flight." Such assertions are all the veriest bosh! Comrade, "take a tumble." You are certainly old enough now to know better. Then the men in a regiment would only grin at their growls, but now these fellows send their growls to the Camp Fire, thinking, no doubt, that we will only grin at their growls as we did in the field. But times have changed somewhat. This nonsensical moonshine about the cowardice of troopers in tearing through the ranks of the infantry is getting to be extremely monotonous. I think some of the Indiana infantry were with Sturges at Guntown, Miss., where some of those "cowardly troopers," under Winslow, saved the army from the loathsome hell of a Southern prison!

In those days women had to yoke the oxen and plow, and do a good deal of hard work. And sometimes we had to hide for fear of being burned along with our houses. I remember one evening, word came that the rebels were coming, and burning everything in their way. Young and old men were forced to fight for the South. The whole neighborhood for miles around was warned of the danger. We were all to meet at a certain rock that projected out over the bills. I think this rock would shelter two hundred men or more. There we passed the night in silence, and not a loud word was spoken till morning.

The 3d and 4th Iowa Cav. and 10th Missouri Cav. stood for days between the victorious rebel cavalry and the weary Union infantry toiling toward Memphis. Did those hungry troopers fail the infantry in that awful retreat and pursuit? History tells us that the last to reach Memphis, after the infantry was all in and safe, was the sorely tried troopers that had made it possible for the "paddle-feet" to reach Memphis—the 3d and 4th Iowa and the 10th Missouri, with one of the heroes of the war at their head, brave old Gen. Winslow. I expect the comrades only wanted a little fun. If you are dissatisfied, come again.—DAN KNIGHT, 5th Iowa Cav.

Shots From a Carbine.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—In the Camp Fire, recently, appeared an article, wherein the writer fires right and left, front and rear, evidently aiming at the cavalry in general, but in particular at Dan Knight. As Comrade Dan goes right on writing up his army reminiscences, however, paying no attention whatever to the wrathy comrade—Carlisle H. Thomas—I will, with your permission, give him a few shots from my carbine.

To one not familiar with the different branches of military service during the late unpleasantness, it would appear that the infantry did all the fighting, while the cavalry did nothing but search the farm houses for apple-jack, milk, molasses and sweet potatoes, get drunk on the apple-jack, and dash back and over the infantry men. It seems as if the comrade who possessed of a peculiar fear that such would be the case regarding his own carcass. Now, I served in the cavalry branch of the service, and know enough about the infantry service to realize that no cavalry man would wilfully charge into the ranks of an organized body of infantry without orders from his officers. The infantry that kept themselves in line were generally brave men. But there was another class of infantry men who were not always in line with their regiment and company. They had some peculiar notion stored away in their "upper stories" concerning the healthfulness of certain localities at certain times, and especially while there was being played a certain kind of music in front, by those who kept themselves in their proper places. Those in search of more healthy and safer quarters, I believe, did sometimes get run over by the cavalrymen that were sent to the rear in search of those infantrymen who had, in their efforts to find a healthy and safe place, became "sick-kneed." And it is not to be wondered at if some of them did get run over by the bold and dashing cavalrymen. But these comrades who find so much fault with the cavalry branch of the service are entitled to some of the honor that is being dealt out to certain ones who distinguished themselves while the war was going on. They would storm a hen roost or a spring house, and capture the last old hen or the last pitcher of milk or pound of butter. Then they would surround a potato patch and capture every single potato without the loss of a man. This is the kind of a soldier I suppose the comrade was, and I suspect that the one thing more than all else which has kept him feeling "sore" during all these years is, that some hungry cavalryman got all the hams, or all the hens, or perhaps he failed to get his share of the apple-jack. The ninth body of the infantry branch of the service were good soldiers and did their duty manfully in helping to crush out the rebellion; and those noble, brave and heroic infantrymen will all admit that the cavalry did their share in helping to bring the war to a successful close. But after all, I am not certain but it would be best to treat the many unkind thrusts at the cavalrymen with that silent contempt which it deserves.—JOSEPH GRIFFITHS.

Fare in Hotel de Libby.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—Very little, if indeed anything, has been written by comrades in relation to the bill of fare provided for prisoners in the ever memorable "Hotel de Libby." Your correspondent was captured and taken there in August, 1864. Our side of the prison contained but two rooms, and after we arrived they were pretty well crowded. We had been there but a few days when Hancock's corps sent quite an addition to the number already on hand. I think the cooks must have been worried at the increase of patronage, as spring chickens and quail on toast were out of season. As a result, the bill of fare was less immense than it otherwise would have been, consisting, however, of rusty bacon, corn-bread and bean soup. We had been there about two weeks when Lee's veterans made a raid on Grant's cattle pens, and captured about 1,500 head of good fat steers; this was good news to us, when we learned that we were to share the beef; but they were not all steers, as our mess soon learned to its sorrow. A cow's hag is no more a delicious morsel for a soldier than for a civilian; but they respected us sufficiently well during our stay not to cook the horns and send them up on the half shell! But the bean soup was the daintiest of all dishes—our dishes were Virginia cedar hollowed out with penknives; I am sorry I haven't my spoon to take to the World's Fair. As the beans were larger than the bugs, it was an easy matter to draw the beans ashore and leave the bugs in the soup!" The bugs were dead, and there was no fear of our being arrested for cruelty to insects! The corn-bread was choice; but had the meal been sifted, I have no doubt it would have been choicer. I have often wished since that I had gone out and inspected the manner of baking.

One of our men remarked one day while we were eating, that it was a good fare for prisoners, and we ought not to complain. He did not look up when he made the remark; he appeared to be very serious about it. He was a God-fearing man, though he never said grace aloud! We had two meals a day—corn-bread and meat for breakfast, and bean soup for supper. We longed for the bean soup; it was always rich! Breakfast never came unexpectedly; the Johnnies knew it was useless to try to surprise the veterans of the Union army.—JOHN RINNEMAN, Comd. Co. G, 11th Pa. Vet. Vols.

In Two Regiments.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE:—I have long been a reader of THE BLADE. I was the seventh man to sign the enlistment roll of the 3d Mich. Cav., on September 21, 1861, and one of the first squad of ten to go to Grand Rapids, Mich., the place of rendezvous for the regiment. I have never seen any of the comrades since October 24, 1862, when Corp. McKay and two comrades came to the general hospital at Jackson, Tenn., where I was laying at the point of death. However, I recovered, was sent home and afterwards re-enlisted (June 1, 1863,) and served until the war closed.—M. T. ROOT, Co. L, 3d Mich. Cav., and Co. L, 9th Mich. Cav. [The sergeant's address you speak of is Benton Harbor, Mich.—ED.]

Strychnine in His Boot.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—Some time in the early part of the year 1861, the first regiment of Union soldiers that passed through our part of the country (Madison county, Ky.) was the 17th O. V. I. They went into camp three miles from where I lived. Just after they had set up their tents, two of the boys brought in a man and said he was hallooing for Jeff Davis. On searching him they found in his boot leg strychnine enough to kill the entire regiment. They tried him, and four men took him off up the mountains, but I never learned what they did with him. If any of the 17th boys see this, I would like to hear from them through the Camp Fire, in regard to what they did with that man.—J. A. COX.

In the "Lucky Ward."

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—I am just the same age as the youngest soldier of the late war—forty years. When the first battle was fought I was 11 years of age. I recollect seeing the wounded and prisoners of the battle at Buffington's island, when Morgan made the daring raid through Ohio. My father belonged to the 2d W. Va. Cav., Capt. Waller. My parent was in a number of battles, and in the hospital in Gallipolis, O., was nurse in the "Lucky Ward" and "Happy Family." He is not able to support himself, and it took him eight years to find out that he was in the army, or to get his $8 per month for the loss of an eye, and other disabilities.—T. J. CUSTER, Kansas.

The "Cosmic Beam."

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—I am all out of patience. For weeks I had watched with the keenest interest, the development of the story in THE BLADE, the "Cosmic Beam." I had often said to myself, "Now, the poor will all be taken out of the alms-houses and be restored to friends and homes." Now, why in thunder did the author let that fool of a Millice influence Chamian to burn the bean plants, pots and all? Oh, y

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A FINANCE PRIMER.

31.—The Legal Tender Cases in the Supreme Court.

The first question concerning the legality of the legal tender clause under the act of February 25, 1862, was in a case which before that tribunal of Hepburn vs. Griswold. In this case Mrs. HEPBURN, in 1860, made a promissory note to HENRY GRISWOLD of $11,250. The note was not paid, and suit was brought in the chancery court in Louisville, Ky., in 1864. Mrs. HEPBURN tendered payment in greenbacks. The $11,250 in greenbacks at that time were worth only about $7,000 in coin. GRISWOLD refused to accept them. Mrs. HEPBURN then paid them into court, and the chancellor declared them to be a full settlement of the debt. The case was appealed to the Kentucky Court of Errors, which reversed the decision of the Louisville court. Mrs. HEPBURN took the case to the United States Supreme Court, where it was decided at the December term, 1869, (Hepburn vs. Griswold, 8 Wallace, 603).

Chief Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the court, in which Justices NELSON, CLIFFORD and FIELD concurred. It was held that the language of the act of February 25, 1862, made the United States notes issued thereunder a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, including pre-existing debts as well as debts incurred after the passage of the act; but that while it might be an exercise of rightful power in Congress, under the war powers granted by the constitution, to pass an act to emit United States notes intended to circulate as money and to make them legal tender for debts incurred after the passage of the act, yet that where the act constructively declared these notes to be legal tender in payment of debts incurred before its passage, it was inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution, and was not a law "necessary and proper" for carrying out the powers granted Congress by that instrument.

The court therefore held that the legal tender clause was unnecessary and improper, and Chief Justice CHASE—who, it must be remembered, was secretary of the Treasury at the time the act was passed—declared that it was the fact that these notes were receivable for public dues which made them circulate as freely as they did, and not their legal tender quality. The Chief Justice also declared that the act violated that clause of the constitution which forbids the impairment of the obligation of contracts, the taking of private property for public use without compensation, and the deprivation of any person of his property without due process of law; also, that the constitution was ordained to "establish justice," which this act did not do so far as regarded pre-existing debts, for all of which reasons the court held the act unconstitutional and void. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered a dissenting opinion, with whom Justices DAVIS and SWAYNE concurred.

The next came up from Massachusetts A man named PARKER was under contract to sell a piece of land to a man named DAVIS upon payment of a certain sum. Suit was brought upon it before the legal tender act was passed. In February, 1867, the supreme court of Massachusetts decreed that DAVIS should pay the money into court and PARKER should execute a deed to him. DAVIS paid the amount in greenbacks; PARKER refused to execute a deed on the ground that he was entitled to coin. The court then changed its decree, and ordered that PARKER should execute the deed upon DAVIS's paying for the same in United States notes. The case was appealed to the United States Supreme court.

The opinion was delivered on January 15, 1872. The bench was the same as in the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold, with the addition of Justices STRONG and BRADLEY, making a full bench of nine. There was but seven justices on the bench at the decision of the former case. The court overruled the Hepburn case, and held the legal tender clause to be constitutional, both for contracts made before its enactment as well as after. It was held that the distinction made by the Chief Justice in regard to the validity of the act as to debts contracted before and after its passage was not well founded; that the fundamental question was, "Can Congress constitutionally give to United States notes the character and quality of money?" If Congress can, then such notes can be made legal tender for all contracts payable in money, without reference to the time when they were made.

It was not claimed that Congress might make absolute money out of something which possessed no value. What was asserted, is that Congress has power to declare that the government's promises to pay money shall be, for the time being, equivalent in value to the representative of value determined by the coinage act, or to multiples thereof; therefore, all contracts calling for "dollars" simply, can be legally fulfilled with the government's promises to pay, by force of the legal-tender act, without regard to date.

Chief Justice CHASE delivered a dissenting opinion, in which Justices NELSON, FIELD and CLIFFORD concurred, strenuously maintaining the view of the former decision, that the constitution forbid any state to make anything but gold or silver a legal tender, and grants to the government only the right to "coin this gold and silver, and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin." And while the power to issue treasury notes was conceded as one means of borrowing money, yet it was held that Congress has no right to make such notes money, or legal tender as money.

EFFECT OF THE DRINK HABIT ON WORKING MEN.

An Eastern Prohibition paper has been investigating the effect of the drinking habit on workmen and wages. It has put the question to a number of firms which are large employers of labor, and some of the replies are extremely interesting. Here is one from the firm of SAMUEL C. TATUM & Co., who have a large foundry and machine shops in Cincinnati, Ohio, and who are very widely known all over this state. The reply in full is as follows:

A drinking man will turn out 10 to 20 per cent less work than a non-drinker, and in addition it is apt to be defective and require overhauling. This is especially true of heavy beer-drinkers. A workingmen may employer will retire from business, unless he can command sufficient sober help to make up the shortage of the drinkers.

Arbitration of labor difficulties would be an exceedingly easy matter and long strikes would be unheard of, if saloons were closed. All the trouble we ever had with our hands could be traced directly to saloon influence.

The testimony of many others is exactly in line with the above. That the habit of steady drinking impairs the quality of workmanship wherever skilled handiwork is involved, is too patent to question. The trembling hands of a habitual drinker can not have that firm, strong, yet light and sure touch which is a *sine qua non* for first-class work. The befuddled brain loses its power of accurate judgment; the unsteady eye does not remain the safe, sure guide it can become by training, when in its normal condition.

Not only is the quality of the work impaired, but its quantity is decreased. If the workingman is paid by the piece, or the quantity, this does not directly act unfavorably on the employer's pocket; but it does indirectly, by requiring more men to do a given amount of work within a certain time. If he works by the day he is an expensive luxury, and will be certain of discharge on some pretext.

Another point made by Messrs. TATUM & Co., which is so true and so important that it should meet with attention from every labor union or other association of workingmen, is that a drinking man has a generally bad effect on the whole establishment in which he is employed. As the above letter truly says, workmen are but the parts of one great machine, and the inability of any part to discharge its functions accurately and promptly deranges the whole.

The closing point of the letter is another that needs the earnest attention of every workingman and friend of labor. "Long strikes would be unheard of if saloons were closed," say TATUM & Co., and "all the trouble we ever had with our hands could be traced directly to saloon influence." This is a matter that can profitably engage the attention of every labor organization. Too often the latter are mere associations devoted really to getting as much pay for as few hours of labor as possible. We have no fault to find with an honest, fair, straightforward effort to get proper pay and to reduce the hours of labor to the eight-hour standard; we favor both. But has not labor a reciprocal duty?

If a labor union practically prevents an employer in one line of industry from employing a single workman who is not a member of that union, is it not just and right and proper that it should furnish him first-class workmen—not drunken sots, whose evenings and holidays are spent in saloons, guzzling beer and destroying their ability for work of the best sort both as to quality and quantity?

If the professional labor agitators who talks magnificently about the rights of labor and the aggressions of capital, really desire to harmonize the two, they can not do better nor more useful work than, while insisting on labor having its rights, to also insist that the employer shall be treated with fairness. Let labor unions draw the line on drinking men, exclude from their membership all such, and they will have done more, by that one act, to dignify and ennoble labor, and to put it in its true place, than by a century of endeavor in any other line of action which does not involve this, and they will, at the same time, have accomplished more than can be accomplished in any other way to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

THE ENGLISH TIN TRUST.

What an outcry the free trade papers of the United States would make if a number of American manufacturers, all engaged in one line of business, should suddenly agree to stop production entirely in order to keep up the prices! How they would descant, in rounded periods of glowing eloquence, over the grasping monopolists of this selfish trust, and how severe would be their denunciations of the iniquitous tariff, which they would assume gave the manufacturers the opportunity to stop production in order to make money!

But the tariff neither makes nor prevents such a proceeding as this. The tin plate manufacturers of England—the Tin Trust of which so much has been said—have determined to stop production on July 1, and wait until the demand is greater before they start up again, so as to keep up prices—and this in spite of the appeals of their workmen to continue operations. The workmen have a claim on the manufacturers for their forbearance. During the last nine months, the price of tin plate has been such for all that time as to give the manufacturers a profit of three shillings and sixpence on each box—about 87½ cents—and the men have foreborne to urge any increase of their own wages.

They appealed to the manufacturers, in place of stopping for one whole month, to make four different stoppages of one week each, with a period of work intervening between two consecutive stoppages, in order that they and their families might not suffer for food in the meantime. This appeal was rejected by the trust. The workingmen's appeal, the second time, met with the curt reply that it was impossible for the manufacturers to make any variation from their original decision.

In this trust there are over 300 tin plate works, representing an invested capital of $300,000,000, equivalent to $1,980,000,000 of our money. We have carefully examined every free trade paper that comes to THE BLADE office, and we have yet to find a single one of them that has one word of comment on the matter of this tin trust. Are they afraid to tell the truth, or is it part of a systematic campaign of falsehood they are agreeing on to deceive the American people?

AN ARID WASTE.

The President has issued a proclamation throwing open for settlement something like a million acres of land belonging to Indian reservations in the western part of North Dakota. We shall now see, in all probability, a repetition of the scenes witnessed in Oklahoma, and later on, at the great Sioux reservation in South Dakota. It is a great pity that the land grabbers and those who really are anxious to obtain land for settlement, should not be made thoroughly to understand that the new area in North Dakota is worthless. It is in the arid region, and not enough rain falls to make the crops a certainty.

The western portions of both North and South Dakota are practically useless for agriculture. They could possibly be used in most years for grazing, but water is so scarce that even this is problematical. We very much doubt the wisdom of opening such lands for settlement. Persons who go there to take up homesteads with the intention of making a living upon them will lose all that they have, and the land-grabbers, whose sole idea is to obtain title to the land and then sell it, are only given an opportunity to swindle well-meaning persons who have not a knowledge of the real worthlessness of the land.

Three times efforts have been made by emigrants, under the stimulus of an unusually rainy season, to advance the line of permanent settlement into the arid region which used to be marked on the maps of a generation ago as the "Great American Desert," and three times has a succession of dry years driven the advancing wave of civilization back. In a great many parts of the West beyond the Missouri river the seasons usually have sufficient rain; occasionally there comes a year of drouth in which nothing is raised. In this region just opened the condition is exactly the reverse. Drouth is the normal condition, and a season with rain enough to raise a crop is the exception. It is an arid waste.

These facts should be made known as widely as possible, so that intending homesteaders may not be deceived and waste two or three years in the effort to raise a crop in a waterless desert.

REFUNDING OF THE FOUR-AND-A HALFS.

Secretary of the Treasury FOSTER has matured his plan for the refunding of the 4½ per cent bonds. There are $50,869,000 of these bonds outstanding, and they mature on September 1 next. The secretary states that the treasury is ready and able to pay the entire amount, with interest, on that date, but that he has been receiving propositions, from national banks which hold large quantities of these bonds on deposit in the treasury as security for their circulation, to have them extended at a rate of interest as low as 1 or 1½ per cent. per annum, and he reserves the right to exclude such bonds from his call of the issue for cancellation and retirement.

There are $23,000,000 worth of these bonds held by national banks, which represent a national bank circulation of $20,700,000. This circulation is yielding very little profit at the present time, and if these bonds are refunded at 1 or 1½ per cent, the profit will be entirely wiped out. Some may ask, why are the banks so anxious to extend these bonds if they will make no profit out of the outstanding circulation, which in case of their payment must be retired? The reason is, that the money market of the country is in a critical condition, due to the financial troubles in Europe and the drain of gold from this country; and that if these banks should retire their circulation, it would contract the currency by the amount of $30,700,000, and that, too, just at a time when all the circulation possible will be needed for the movement of the crops, which will be much more free this fall than it has been for several years. This might lead to financial stringency, which is the very thing that everybody, including the banks, desire to avoid.

The stipulation in Secretary FOSTER'S bond circular that he reserves the right to except bonds held to secure national bank circulation from his call for redemption merely gives him the privilege, if he shall when the time comes, judge that it would create a stringency to have them redeemed. The action of the secretary in leaving a way open for the refunding of these bonds at a lower rate of interest, recalls the fact that during Secretary WINDOM'S first term of office, in the fall of 1881, the 5 per cent bonds then maturing were refunded at 3 per cent, in exactly the same way now proposed for the four and a halfs.

THE ITATA SURRENDERED.

The Itata was turned over to Acting Rear Admiral MCCANN, of the United States navy, on June 4, at Iquique. She still had on board the 500 rifles and the ammunition which she obtained from the schooner Robert and Minnie, off the California coast; hence all the stories of her having met the Esmeralda and transferred her cargo of goods contraband of war, prove to have been purely imaginative.

The time that has elapsed since she escaped from San Diego has given opportunity for a full interchange of views between the United States government and the junta in control of the Chilian insurrection, and the latter evidently arrived at the wise conclusion that it would be better to surrender her than to risk the complications that would follow so flagrant a violation of our neutrality laws.

The Itata will take on coal and will be sent back to San Diego, under convoy of one of our naval vessels, and her status will be exactly the same as it would have been had she never attempted to escape. The case will be heard and a decision arrived at in precisely the same way as if she had never left the bay of San Diego, in the United States court in that city. In addition, there will be proceedings against the responsible parties, if they can be found, for contempt of court, in taking the steamer away while she was under injunction.

ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

Senator STEWART, of Nevada, says that when Congress meets next December he proposes to offer a resolution for the submission to the states of a constitutional amendment limiting the Presidency to one term. The wonder is, that such a resolution has not long ago been offered. It would be in line with public feeling everywhere in the United States, and would militate against no man; for it would not be adopted in time to have it operative before the Presidential election of 1892, and hence it would not and could not be construed as a blow at President HARRISON—and there is no one else that it would or could operate against.

The chief objection to two terms is, that the power of the President is sometimes used during his first term in setting up the pins for a nomination and election to the second term. This leads to appointments to office based more on the power of the appointee to control elections than upon actual fitness for the duties and responsibilities of the position. As Senator STEWART is quoted as saying, "Under the present system, the Presidents during their first terms use their office as a political machine, and the White House as a place for political caucuses." This has been true in the past, with the one exception of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES; but history shows that the best laid schemes often fail.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR schemed to obtain a nomination in 1884, but was unsuccessful. GROVER CLEVELAND did the same thing, obtained a re-nomination, but was beaten at the polls. It is too early yet to say what would be the result in the case of Mr. HARRISON. Hence it will be seen that while such schemes may be used, they are not particularly successful, as a rule. The only evil that such an amendment would cure would be the using of the President's office as a machine for this single purpose; but it would not prevent its being used to dictate a successor, which has been done more than once, and will be done again, times without number, so long as human nature remains what it is. It is doubtful whether the proposed amendment is really worth the trouble it would require to obtain its submission and ratification, for there are times in our history when we want the liberty of electing some great and good man to a second term, as we did ABRAHAM LINCOLN in 1864.

A DEMOCRATIC DISAPPEARANCE.

The Democratic party of Kansas has vanished. It has left an empty void where once it crouched, and the mourners go up and down the state lamenting its flight. The new People's party has swallowed it, body, boots and whisky-bottle, at one gulp. Within ten days, says a special from Topeka to the Chicago *Tribune*, more than twenty Democratic papers in the state have gone over to the People's party, and the Democratic voters have gone over *en masse*.

This has proved very distasteful to the managers and wire-pullers of the People's party. It causes the Republican farmers to keep out of the new party. They begin to see that the movement is merely another masquerade attire for the old familiar Democracy, and they have too much sagacity to fall into the trap. The Alliance organs, says the dispatch, already referred to, "are advising their followers to go slow in receiving the new converts to fellowship." It further remarks:

> The Republican farmers who voted with the People's party last fall have been given the excuse which they have desired since the adjournment of the legislature. The refusal of the South to send delegates to Cincinnati, and the immediate desertion of the Democratic paper to the Alliance after the new party had been born, have had a most telling effect. It is now certain that there will be only two tickets in the field in this state in 1892. What there is left of the Democratic party now is confined to the cities, and 75 per cent of that will vote the Republican ticket.
>
> The Republican organization in the state is in splendid shape. The hangers-on who caused all the trouble have drifted to the People's party through the Citizens' Alliance, and are now engaged in stirring up dissensions there. The Knights of Reciprocity, the secret political organization made a necessity by the secret work of the Alliance, now has a membership of more than 20,000. And the young Republicans all over the state are organizing.

ENGLISH "FAIR TRADE."

As the readers of THE BLADE know, the party in England which is opposed to free trade advocates "fair trade." The reason for this name is that its supporters consider it unfair that foreign articles shall come into England without paying any duty, while English goods have to pay duty in every other civilized country in the world, unless we except New South Wales, Australia. That is, that foreign goods or manufactured articles which come into competition with similar articles of English manufacture, shall pay a duty; hence it will be seen that England's fair trade is exactly the same as protection in this country. The fair traders want everything which can be manufactured or grown in England made to pay a duty when imported from other countries.

The fair traders—or protectionists, as we would call them—have been spurred to still greater activity by the news that the Cobden club is in a declining state. They have therefore made arrangements to distribute gratuitiously hundreds of thousands of leaflets and pamphlets explaining the system of protection. These will be distributed among working people and farmers all over Great Britain and Ireland.

They have succeeded in awakening a great interest in Yorkshire by inducing the Yorkshire *Post*, a leading daily published at Leeds, to open its columns to a discussion of the defects of free trade. The discussion is very ably carried on by men who are evidently in earnest, and is attracting very wide attention. In point of fact, Great Britain is the only free trade nation in the world, and the time is speedily coming when she abandon it.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE.

THE BLADE has received from Messrs. N. & G. TAYLOR CO., of Philadelphia, a sample sheet of American roofing tin, made in that city by that company. We have submitted the sample to several hardware men, architects and builders, who all pronounce it to be absolutely first-class in every respect. The Messrs. TAYLOR, in a letter accompanying it, say:

> The matter of tinplate seems to be giving a world of trouble to some writers at the present time, and we are very sorry indeed to say that many things are published that appear to be far from facts.
>
> The one in regard to our taking low grade plates and redipping them, is a base falsehood. A writer in a late paper stated, "You could tell, if you want men;" and we feel as though he about hits the mark, as it would be quite a foolish undertaking for a new industry, such as the making of American tin plate, to be started in a large way. Much better to go at it gradually, and work up as the business would warrant.
>
> Our plant here is exactly the same as used in England for the making of the finest grades. The pots which constitute the set were imported in the early part of March. The stock that we are using is one of the very finest in every respect, and we feel that the influence of the consumer is of more value to us than the influence of those who publish articles for political effect, or as we might say for more personal interest. Very truly yours, N. & G. TAYLOR CO.

ONLY ONE TERM.

Postmaster General WANAMAKER, a few days ago, in conversation with some friends, said: "President HARRISON will be renominated and elected, but I will not be his Postmaster General on his second term. On March, 1893, I shall hand him my resignation, and nothing would induce me to take this or any other Cabinet office again." If this report be true—and we have no doubt its correctness—it is a matter of regret. Postmaster General WANAMAKER has made one of the very best and most efficient officials who ever held that position. He has introduced business methods in the place of red tape wherever there was a superfluity of the latter, and has given the people the most prompt, most efficient, and quickest mail service they ever enjoyed. True, his successor, whoever he may be, will be able to follow his methods and give just as great satisfaction in this respect; but something is due to the man whose high business qualifications and strong executive powers has led to the needed reforms.

THE question as to what shall be done with the property of the Mormon church is still unsettled. Under the Edmunds law, it all became forfeited to the government; but as that law makes no provision as to what shall be done with it, the question remains in abeyance. When the Supreme court, at its last term, declared the constitutionality of the Edmunds law, it reserved its decision as to the property, requesting Congress to decide the matter. Congress did not do this, and the Supreme court a few days ago made a decree continuing the property in the hands of a receiver until some definite disposition is made of it. The only importance of this action is that it practically determines that the enormous holdings of the Mormon church corporation will never be returned to the Mormons; even the great temple at Salt Lake city belongs to the United States government.

SINCE the present administration came into power on March 4, 1889, up to the present time, the secretary of the Treasury has purchased with the surplus money in the treasury $350,000,000 of government bonds, which have been retired, reducing the annual debt that much, and stopping an annual interest outlay of several millions. On September 2 next, Secretary FOSTER will buy at least $25,000,000 worth of the maturing 4½ bonds, thus making $278,000,000 which has been paid on the bonded debt within two and a half years of Republican administration. Mr. CLEVELAND was in office four years, and all that time was groaning about the surplus and its dangers. The Republican administration used it to pay the bonds and for necessary, proper and legitimate matters of governmental outlay.

THE long struggle of Sir JOHN MACDONALD with the angel of death terminated on Saturday evening, and the soul of the sturdy old premier left its earthly tenement. The people of the Dominion of Canada, irrespective of politics, are plunged into the deepest mourning, for those who were most strongly opposed to the ideas which dominated his policy, recognized his greatness, and have a lively sense of the loss which their country has suffered in his death. Wednesday, the day of the funeral, will be observed in every city, town and village in the Dominion as a day of mourning, and the occasion will be the most remarkable one in the history of that country.

WE are beginning to get the census of Great Britain, taken a few weeks ago. The population of Ireland still continues to decrease, there being a falling off of 460,674 since the last census. The present population is 4,706,162. The population of Scotland is steadily increasing, and it is thought that this year's figures will show a total of about 4,000,000. England and Wales together had a population of nearly 26,000,000 in 1881, and the census of this year will show not less than 29,000,000; in other words, while the population of England, Wales and Scotland is increasing; that of Ireland is steadily decreasing.

MR. RUSSELL HARRISON was recently interviewed to the effect that his father is not so remarkably eager for a second term in the Presidential chair as might be inferred from reading the Democratic newspapers. The young man sententiously remarks that "the life of a President is not the happiest one," and that the President's family wish that he shall retire from public life at the expiration of his present term. All of which has absolutely nothing to do with the case. There is no doubt whatever but that President HARRISON is in line for a renomination, and it matters very little, in the face of this fact, what the opinion of Mr. RUSSELL HARRISON or anybody else of the family may be upon the subject. If Mr. RUSSELL were wise, he would now quietly subside and refuse to come to the surface for at least two years.

THE Peoria, Ill., *Journal* gives a neat little object-lesson in the value of protection, taking lead as an example. When the Republican party came into power in 1861, we were importing about 70 per cent of all the lead we used, and it was worth 8 cents a pound. In that year a protective tariff went into operation, through the passage of the Morrill bill. Within eight years we were producing all the lead we consumed, and the price had dropped one-half—to four cents a pound. We consume 160,000 tons of lead a year. This is now worth $80 a ton, or $12,800,000. Under the free trade price of eight cents a pound, it would be worth $25,600,000. We ask some free trader to show to us that the tariff was a tax in this instance.

DESPITE the frantic talk of the inflationists, the amount of money in circulation in the United States goes on steadily increasing. On June 1, 1890, the total circulation was $1,431,000,000; on June 1, 1891, it was $1,504,000,000—a gain during the year of $73,000,000, or about 5 per cent increase. This is certainly larger than the increase in population or the increase in the volume of business. We had enough money a year ago to move the crops, and to transact the business of the nation without financial stringency, and there is no reason the larger amount we now have should not be adequate for the same purpose.

NOT a week rolls around that a new political organization or secret political society does not come to the front. The latest one is in Warren county, middle Tennessee. It is an association of farmers, with the title, "The Farmers' Reliance." Its platform is one we can heartily indorse, and it possesses the merit of extreme brevity. Here it is:

> Work hard ten hours in the day.
> Work 300 days in the year.
> Never go to town without carrying something to sell, and never buy anything without paying for it.

We submit it to those farmers of the West who seem to think a printing press can turn out all the money that we need and therefore it is superfluous to work.

THE Providence, R. I., *Journal* thinks that the "$10,000,000 that are to be transferred from the pockets of the people of the United States to those of the Louisiana planters under the operation of the sugar bounty clause of the McKinley bill will wipe out a considerable fraction of any possible gain that can accrue to the consumers from the reduced price of sugar under the new law." Isn't it better that this ten millions of dollars remain in the United States? and supposing the tariff had not been reduced, would not the people be paying the old prices for sugar? The saving, it is now expected, will reach between 50 and 55 millions of dollars.

THE Chicago *Tribune* makes a most excellent suggestion, to the effect that Utah should never be admitted to the Union except by incorporation with Nevada. The latter was admitted to statehood when it was on the boom because of its silver mines. It is now in its decadence, and is losing in population each year. A large part of its soil is utterly unfit for agriculture, and, aside from mining, it has no industries. By annexing Utah to it, the two would have at least population enough for a state, and Nevada would be rescued from the position she now holds as a "rotten borough" in the sisterhood of states.

THE fire losses in the United States for May were extremely large, being more than twice as much as for the same month last year. The total foots up a little over $22,000,000, and the loss for the five months of this year has been $68,900,408. The record for 1891 is enormous, and when the people understand that it is that much complete loss, that much fixed capital actually destroyed, they will begin to wonder whether something cannot be done to check it.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* makes a good point when it illustrates the silliness of the howl for free trade in this country, by showing that the United States sells four times as much in Mexican markets as Great Britain, the great free trade country of the world.

AT the recent commercial congress in Denver, a resolution in favor of the free coinage of silver passed by the narrow vote of 58 to 55. This is a clear indication that the people of the West have begun to study the silver question from both sides, and are able to see that there are dangers in a reckless experiment of free coinage that it is just as well not to incur.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN B. GORDON, of Georgia, was the orator of the day at the convention of the United Confederate Veterans at Jackson, Miss., on June 3. In the course of his address, he said:

> I beg to make one or two parting suggestions. See to it that every confederate soldier and confederate organization finds membership with the United Confederate Veterans. Let us resolve that in the years that remain to us we shall prove ourselves worthy of that glorious record by equal devotion to every interest of our restored union and the well being of our reunited country. Let us make of the courage and self-sacrifices of the Confederacy the basis of an argument whose logical sequence shall be supreme devotion to the honor, the prosperity and the freedom of the American republic.

The sentiment is an excellent one, but General GORDON could have made his appeal logically complete if he had counseled his hearers to drop the foolish race prejudice which disgraces the South, and had urged them to grant to their fellow citizens of the United States of the colored race the rights and privileges guaranteed them by the constitution, but denied them by their white neighbors.

ONCE more we hear the yawp, "The Republican party is dead!" The same cry was heard in 1876, again in 1884, and at divers and sundry times since that; but the Republican party is still remarkably lively, and not in immediate danger of turning up its toes to the daisies which bloom in the political graveyard. Gentlemen who believe the Republican party to be dead will be doomed to a realizing sense of their own fallibility when next November's election day rolls around.

SOME three hundred designs for silver coins were submitted to the commission considering the subject of new designs for our silver coinage, but among them all not one could be considered enough of an improvement from the present designs to justify a change. This is probably due to the fact that very few designers have an accurate idea of the limitations of a coinage design, and consequently fall into errors, invisible to themselves, but which entirely condemn the designs.

THE new People's party of Ohio will hold its state convention at Springfield on August 5 and 6. The leaders do not expect to carry the state, and frankly admit it. A Springfield dispatch says hat "the vo ting strength of the new party, estimated at 55,000, is sufficient to win the day through the balance-of-power medium." This is equivalent to saying that the leaders are in the field or a trade, and not with any hope of electing their candidates.

FRIEDLANDER, the "squaw-buck" senator from An Sable and Oscoda counties, Mich., is in trouble again. No sooner had his Indian wife buried the tomahawk and ceased to dance the ghost dance upon his red Mackinaw than somebody by the name of SOLOMON bobs up serenely and accuses him of taking bribes. FRIEDLANDER may yet go back to hacking pine trees and making baskets, instead of leading in the Michigan Democratic councils.

THE recent trials for heresy and discussions over orthodoxy and heterotoxy in the religious world have prompted Col. BOB INGERSOLL to remark:

> Heresy is religious growth. Religion is like a palm tree—grows at the top. The dead leaves are all orthodox, while the new ones and the buds are all heretics. The pews are becoming civilized, and the pulpit must keep up with the procession—the church must advance or die. The Presbyterian creed is dying and others will be made. Calvinism is barbarism. On every hand are the signs of decay of orthodoxy. The evangelical churches are denying that they ever believed in hell.

IT is a singular fact that the law gives no remedy for cases in which jurymen insist upon a verdict contrary to the evidence. Such a juryman commits perjury, just as much as a witness on the stand who swears to tell the truth and yet tells a lie; yet while the law is very severe upon one, it has no penalty for the other. Nor does there seem to be any mode of reaching men who thus violate their official oaths while on jury duty.

MAY 31 was the first Sunday on which the doors of the New York Metropolitan museum have been opened to the public free of charge. A large and orderly crowd took advantage of the occasion to see the art treasures; and the predictions of those who opposed the opening of the museum were unrealized. The experiment appears to have been a complete success; and people are wondering why it was not tried before.

THE members of the People's party in the far West are talking of Senator STANFORD, of California, as that party's candidate for President next year. This is another of the absurdities of that unfortunate party. The idea of an organization founded on opposition to the "money power" putting up for President one of the wealthiest men in the country, is as absurd as the sub-treasury scheme.

REPORTS from Odessa say that Russia's wheat crop will be 40 per cent. below the average this year and the prospect in France and England continues gloomy. A good demand for American wheat at high prices seems probable. This will be a harder blow at the third party than any other.

THE question how far a lawyer can go with honor in defending a man whom he knows to be guilty is one that can not, from its very nature, be settled definitely. It must depend upon a nice sense of honor in the lawyer himself. He owes a duty to society as well as to his client.

THE indications are that the Chilian revolution is on its last legs. The government has nearly 40,000 troops, while the revolutionists do not number over 5,000.

SAM JONES is advertising himself in Arkansas. If he cannot draw crowd in any other way he proposes to fight a duel—like Chicago gentlemen.

JERRY SIMPSON expects to speak in Ohio this fall. Mr. SIMPSON should not forget that this is a wool-growing state, and the people are able to wear socks.

WE are glad to note that the Republicans throughout the state are sending solid McKinley delegations to the next Republican state convention.

A NON-PARTISAN judiciary was elected in Chicago. That is the proper way to organize the bench. Divorce it from politics in every instance.

A FARMER named EDGE, of Alabama, killed his son-in-law. This is a warning for son-in-laws to keep away from the edge.

THE "failed to overhaul her" notices of the paragrapers will be taken back now that the Itata is in the tolls.

THOSE editors who have been joking about the Itata will now draw in their guns.

TASCOTT has a rival in defaulting Banker MARSH, of Philadelphia.

CURRENT EVENTS.

On Irish railways women are much employed as booking clerks, and in Dublin tickets are sold almost entirely by women.

The British museum, so it is reported, is to be presented with a collection of stamps worth $100,000, owned by the late Mr. Tapling.

Twenty-three thousand bushels of apples and pears made the last and greatest cargo of fruit brought to London from Tasmania.

Roger Doughty Tichborne, the famous claimant, is now a waiter in a Nottingham public house, and draws better than a two-lift beer pump.

A Puyallup (Wash.) cow was seen to cross a stream the other day with her young calf on her horns. The calf was safely deposited on dry ground.

The ex-Empress Eugenie has decided to make her winter home in Italy, to be near Prince Victor and the Duchess d'Aosta. She is having a villa built near Florence.

The Archduchess Louise, of Tuscany, is a very skillful sportswoman, and has recently been shooting capercailzie in Austria, sometimes capturing three in one day.

Grandfather Wales' physician advises him to "live sparingly." It must sound like hollow mockery to the prince to get this kind of advice after he is in debt to the extent of $1,700,000.

Mr. R. M. Humfrey, of Texas, organizer of the colored Alliance, claims a membership of 1,500,000, of whom 110,000 are in Mississippi, as many more in Alabama, and 85,000 in Texas.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* remarks that "the colored brother who had the hat passed around for him in the Cincinnati convention has a practical appreciation of the value of the ballot-box in politics."

Marie Valerie, the Archduchess of Austria has entered into competition with Carmen Sylva, of Roumania, in the literary field, and written a drama called Ein Goldstuck, which will be presented soon.

A member of Parliament named Hunter proposes that the Scotch deer forests should be bought and converted into popular farms and pleasure grounds. The present rental of these areas is about £900,000 a year.

Germany's new despatch boat Meteor is, excluding the torpedo boats, the fastest craft afloat. Her length is 262 feet, width 31 feet, with 930 tons displacement. Her engines develop 5,000 horse power, and at full speed she goes 24 knots an hour.

The Philosophical Society of Berlin offers a prize of 1,000 marks (£250) for the best essay on the relation of philosophy to the empirical science of nature. The essays may be written in German, French, English, or Latin, and must be sent in before April 1, 1893.

There are 484 women exhibitors at the Paris Salon—165 painters in oil, 100 sculptors, 77 designers and 52 engravers. It is believed that there are 1,800 professional women painters, sculptors and engravers in Paris, besides those who live by painting menus, fans, etc.

The Ladies' Grand Council of the Primrose League contains 1,223 members, presided over by the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough and the Marchioness of Salisbury. More than two millions of leaflets have been issued by the society presenting facts to electors.

A physician who kept a nightly record of his pulse for five years reports that every year it falls through the spring until about midsummer, and then rises through the autumn to November or December. Then comes a second fall and a second rise, culminating in February.

The inventory of the personal estate of the late Joseph Thomas, the colored steward of Baltimore, was filed in the Orphans' court last week. The appraisement aggregates $72,650.25. It includes $4,000 in household effects, $27,150 in leasehold property, and $50,018.10 cash in banks.

George Lewis Clarke told the Cambridge (Mass.) Afro-American league the other evening that he is the original of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom, and that he gave her the facts for the story. He says he was sold in Sanford, Va., in 1841. When his listeners were sold is obvious.

A tarpon weighing 203 pounds, said to have been caught at Fort Meyers, Fla., with hook and reel, a few days ago by a Kentucky lady, after a hard and gallant fight of one hour and twenty-five minutes. It is said to have been the largest fish of the kind ever caught in that manner. It was 7 feet 3 inches long.

The Galveston *News* says that "the generous charities of Miss Drexel in founding a school in Texas for the education of deserved youth is heartily appreciated not only by the freedmen but by all the people regardless of color. It is a much needed blessing and comes at precisely the right time and place."

United States cents exhibited in connection with a meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological society show that the earlier productions of these coins are much handsomer in their designs to others more recently issued. The most prized coins on account of their rarity are the issues of 1799, 1798 and 1814.

No wild fowl will pass under the Mississippi river bridge, says a western exchange. A wounded goose floated down the stream the other day and came to rest on the bridge, but it would go no further. It stemmed the tide until completely exhausted and then swam to the other shore, permitting a boy to capture it.

Daffodils numbering 2,000,000 are exhibited at the famous gardens near London. Among the daffodils the most historic specimen is the quaint double Queen Anne's daffodil, which has puzzled botanists these three hundred years, because it destroyed their theory that of every double flower there is a single one.

Under the Dakota statutes a man who robs a stage can be sent to prison for life. If he attacks but fails to get any plunder, he can be sentenced to half a lifetime. In a case where a judge figured that fifteen years was half a life, the Supreme court has upset the sentence, figuring that nineteen years, seven months and four days is the correct figure.

The fastest mile man has traveled by various methods of locomotion is, to date, as follows: Pedestrian, 5:20; walking, 6:30; snow shoes, 5:59½; rowing, 5:01; running, 4:12½; tricycle, 2:40 2-5; bicycle, 2:29 4-5; skating, 2:12 3-5; trotting horse, 2:08¾; running horse, 1:59½; railroad, 0:57¾; balloon, pneumatic tube and electricity records are yet to be made.

The Cleveland *Gazette*, published by an able colored man in the interest of his people, notices with regret that "there are 50,000 Afro-Americans in Ohio, and not one of them can claim a commanding position either in state or Federal employ." It advises the 50,000 to work with the Republicans, but to insist that hereafter there shall be a fair division of the spoils.

Acres of ground around Sandringham, the Prince of Wales's country seat, are devoted to the cultivation of lilies of the valley, the sweet-scented and ever-popular spring blossom. In the little village near there is little else except a remarkably fine ruin of a little church, and hundreds of thousands of the pure bell-shaped blossoms are sent up to London every year.

Count Moltke has left a number of valuable MSS. which will be given to the public before long. The old man used to spend a few hours before breakfast writing down reminiscences of his long life and character-sketches of eminent men with whom he had come in contact. The chief literary work, however, which he has left complete, is a history of the Turkish wars, and that he gave her the facts for the story. He says he was sold in Sanford, Va., in 1841. When his listeners were sold is obvious.

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Science Causerie.

The Corinth Canal.

The great engineering work, the Corinth canal, which will sever the Pelo ponnesus from the mainland of Greece, and will permit the largest ships to pass directly from the gulf of Athens to the gulf of Corinth, is said to be rapidly approaching completion. The canal will have no locks, but is level from end to end and perfectly straight, the width being 96 feet and the depth 26. At the Corinth end it is crossed by a railroad bridge 164 feet high, under which the tallest ships may pass without lowering their top-masts. With the exception of a short space in the center, the channel, it is stated, has been excavated down to the sea level, and water has been admitted for some distance at the Corinth end, and also at the other approach. It is estimated that about 300 vessels from Trieste and Fiume, and about the same number from Italian ports, will pass through the canal annually, while it is calculated that between 700 and 800 Greek ships will use the canal—a total, say, of more than 1,200 vessels annually, averaging, 1,500 tons each.

Utilizing Sawdust.

With a view to utilizing sawdust as a material for mechanical purposes, numerous experiments have for a long time past been made, and in Germany a process has now been introduced by which, as is claimed, a substance is produced from common sawdust, by the application or use of an acid, that promises to be of positive value. It is described as being exceedingly firm of texture and of such hardness as to be incapable of being bored by a common gimlet or of being penetrated by a pail, is more impervious to the action of the elements than the ordinary metals or the common building stones, and practically indestructible by fire, a Bunsen burner being found to simply char the exterior surface. It is represented as being stronger than timber for joists and girders, as well as several times lighter than iron or steel, while, in regard to economy, the cost of manufacture is declared to be so low as to bring it into competition with both wood and iron. Endeavors are being put forth to still further reduce the cost of the material, and its production on a large scale is anticipated.

Musical Sands.

The phenomenon of musical sands, which has only attracted scientific attention during the last few years, is found to be very common. Drs. H. C. Bolton and A. A. Julien, who have given especial attention to the subject, have now collected 610 samples of such sands from different portions of the world, while reports from 86 beaches in the United States have shown them that 65 are famous for musical sands. To the eye a patch of this sand is like any other, yet a blind man who is deaf and dumb can easily distinguish it by a distinct vibration, or tickling sensation, communicated to hands or feet. From about 500 samples examined, it appears that the sounds—which are produced by friction and vary in pitch with the amount of sand acted upon—do not depend upon a particular variety of sand, but upon a condition into which the sand gets. Rolled in a bag, one specimen of musical sand gave a whoop like sound audible for about 420 feet. Yet this sand—unless bottled—lost its power in a few hours after being taken from the beach, and also became soundless on the slightest admixture of fine powder or of moisture.

The Price of Aluminum.

The *Aluminum Age*, of Cincinnati, announces the reduction to 50 cents per pound, $950 per ton, of the new metal, aluminum, in unlimited quantities by a Newport aluminum company. It is claimed that the late improved facilities of extracting the metal from the clay, its production on a larger scale, the aid of capital under the McKinley bill, and the recent lawsuits now pending in the United States courts between rival manufacturers, are the chief causes of this enormous reduction. This is bad for the "tariff reformers" list of prices.

Aluminum Wheels for Bicycles.

Bicycle riders are watching with interest the attempts of certain ingenious men to manufacture wheels out of aluminum. The wonderful metal's use has already proved beneficial when it is alloyed with steel, but thus far no wheels have been made of it wholly. As it is stronger and a great deal lighter than steel, and will not corrode, its advantage over steel is very apparent. A steel racing wheel now weighs 24 pounds. If aluminum proves practicable, a racing wheel can be made that will weigh only about eight or nine pounds.

A New Antiseptic.

A new antiseptic agent called microcidine, which is composed of 75 per cent of naphthol of sodium and 25 per cent of naphthol and phenyl compounds, has been tried in France. It is a white powder, soluble in three parts of water. The solution, which is cheap, is said to be a very effective antiseptic, without being poisonous or caustic or injurious to instruments or linen. Its antiseptic properties are inferior to those of corrosive sublimate or naphthol, but surpass those of carbolic and boracic acids ten and twenty times respectively. The solution has given excellent results in dressing wounds.

An Improved Needle.

The improved sewing needle, recently introduced, secures the end of the thread in the eye, instead of having a running thread, as in the case of ordinary needles. The eye of the needle is round or oval at the bottom, tapering away chisel-shape at the top or head, in this way causing sufficient elasticity at the top of the eye to hold the thread perfectly rigid, and there is done away all cutting of the thread, which is necessary in the case of ordinary needles where a running thread is employed. The object of this unique invention is, of course, to allow the cotton thread to be easily passed through the hole and pulled up toward the head, so as to fix the thread in the chisel-shaped slit, thus preventing the thread slipping out.

Hawaii's Active Volcano.

News comes from Honolulu that the volcano is exceptionally active. Fiery fountains of liquid lava are playing to a great height. The area of the great break-down which engulfed Hale-mau-mau, Dana lake, New lake, fourteen or fifteen blow holes and the bluffs surrounding the pits was described by Professor Brigham as 3,000 feet by 2,500 feet, forming a pit with an estimated depth of 500 feet, the sides being perpendicular. Three weeks after the collapse the lava began to reappear, and by April 25 it had risen in the pit about 100 feet, virtually forming a lake of liquid lava 250 to 300 feet in diameter. The level of this lake is now reported to be rising and falling as much as 40 to 50 feet within an hour, a most splendid sight.

Educating the Negro.

"The great difficulty with the education of the negro race in the South," says a Southern man, "is that the young negroes who receive a first-class education go North and engage in business. Theoretically, they should assist in the education of the negroes of the South, but they do not do so. There are very few negro missionaries in the South, and comparatively few colored teachers. In fact, colored teachers, as a rule, are not successful in the South. A negro who is prepared to teach or preach is regarded by the ignorant blacks as a 'stuck-up' individual, and they do not take kindly to him. They acknowledge the superiority of the whites, however, without question, and the chief educational work among the negroes of the South to-day is accomplished by white missionaries from the North. And the work must be left in their hands for several generations, at least. It is impossible at present for the negro to educate the negro."

Hope for Him.

"You have spurned me!" he cried bitterly; "I will go into the busy world. I will fight and win. My name shall be known and my riches envied—"

"Then," she interrupted, "try me again."—[Judge.

A Pocket Cyclopedia of Boston (illustrated) is issued by the United States Hotel Company of that city, which is the most perfect thing of the kind we have ever seen. Every one should order it of them by enclosing 10c. in stamps.

SIX MONTHS' WORKING

Of the New Tariff Law—Some Very Interesting Facts for Americans.

Boston Journal.

Some interesting facts are disclosed in a study of the figures of our foreign trade during the first six months of the operation of the McKinley law. The returns of the bureau of statistics are so framed that it is not easy to make comparisons which recognize the changes occasioned by the transfer of certain articles from the dutiable to the free list, but the New York *Tribune* has made the official returns the basis of a compilation of its own, which is interesting and very nearly exact.

During the six months ending March 31, all of which time, with the exception of five days, was under the new law, the dutiable imports amounted to $239,941,097 in value, as compared with $247,167,573 in the corresponding period a year previous. This change, however, does not signify a shrinkage in the imports of the articles which were dutiable in 1889-90, but a transfer of some of them from the dutiable to the free list. The aggregate value of the imports during six months of a few articles now free, but dutiable a year ago, was $14,300,000.

It follows that of the articles now dutiable the imports have been at least as large during these six months as during the corresponding months under the old law. But the value of imports free of duty during the six months under the McKinley law was $164,129,948, as compared with $134,126,811. The total imports increased about $22,000,000 in value, being $403,471,045 under the new tariff, as compared with $381,294,783 under the old. So much for the clamor that the McKinley law serves as a Chinese wall to keep out imports.

The following table exhibits the imports of wool of each class and of shoddy and waste and of woolen yarn in each of the two periods:

	1890-'91.	1889-'90.
Wool, first-class, lbs.	15,462,513	5,189,556
Wool, second-class, lbs.	2,584,779	2,572,258
Wool, third-class, lbs.	54,053,353	42,428,996
Total wool	72,940,033	50,190,810
Shoddy and waste	538,491	2,635,328
Yarn	448,308	1,378,776

There is exhibited here a slight increase in the imports of wool of the second class, an increase of 30 per cent. In the third class or carpet wools, and an enormous increase of more than threefold in the first clothing wools of the first class. At the same time the imports of shoddy and waste fell off four-fifths, showing the good results of the new regulations to prevent fraud, and the imports of yarns were reduced two-thirds. Following is a comparison of the imports of carpets, cloths and dress goods:

	1890-'91.	1889-'90.
Carpets, yards	326,026	255,717
Cloths, pounds	4,708,634	7,078,477
Dress goods	41,140,023	55,571,850
Clothing, value	$ 895,634	781,129
Knit goods, value	214,393	573,144
Shawls	339,157	418,714
Other woolen goods	1,757,653	2,932,450
Total reported by value	$3,206,837	$4,705,440

This shrinkage of $1,500,000 in value of various woolen goods shows where the extra imports of wools have gone. They have been made up here into goods, the product of American looms and American skill, which have displaced large quantities of the foreign supply. In a word, this exhibit shows that the McKinley law is increasing imports, especially in goods which are on the free list, and that it is broadening the opportunities of American capital and industry.

TO EVERY UNION SOLDIER

The Census Bureau is anxious to obtain detailed information respecting the record of Union survivors of the war. It is found that the census enumerators neglected the most important inquiries, made on the blank given below. Union soldiers and their widows are requested to fill out the blank below in pencil, cut it out, and send to Washington, addressing the envelope to "Census Bureau, Washington, D. C.."

Write full name below. If a widow, write given name only, and add "widow of," supplying the soldier's name.

1

Name enlisted under, if different from above.

2

Rank at muster-out.

3

Letter of company. | No. of regiment.

4

State mustered from.

5

Arm of service—cavalry, artillery, infantry, or navy.

6

Date of enlistment.

7

Date of discharge.

8

Present P. O. address.

9

If a pensioner or applicant, No. of certificate or application.

10

Cut from the Toledo BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

If in regular army, write U. S. A. on line 6; if in navy, U. S. N.; if in marine corps, U. S. M.; if in colored regiment, U. S. C. T.

WHILE WE MAY.

The hands are such dear hands;
They are so full; they turn at our demands
So often; they reach out,
With trifles scarcely thought about,
So many times; they do
So many things for me, for you—
If their food wills mistake.
We may well bend, not break.

They are such fond, frail lips
That speak to us. Pray, if love strips
Them of discretion many times,
Or if they speak too slow or quick,
such crimes
We may pass by; for we may see
Days not far off when those small words may be
Held not as slow, or quick, or out of place, but dear,
Because the lips are no more here.

They are such dear, familiar feet that go
Along the path with ours—feet fast or slow,
And trying to keep pace—if they mistake
Or nad upon some flower that we would
Take upon our breast, or bruise some reed,
Or crush poor Hope until it bleed,
We may be mute,
Not turning quickly to impute
Grave fault; for they and we
Have such a little way to go—can be
Together such a little while along the way,
We will be patient while we may.

So many little faults we find!
We see them; for not blind
Is Love. We see them; but if you and I
Perhaps remember them some by and by,
They will not be
Faults then—grave faults—to you and me,
But just odd ways—mistakes, or even less—
Remembrances to bless.
Days change so many things—yes, hours.
We see so differently in suns and showers.
Mi taken words to-night
May be so cherished by to-morrow's light.
We may be patient; for we know
There's such a little way to go.
—[Independent.

Slightly Deceived by the Term.

Fond Wife—If there was a war, Henry, would you go?

Henry—Of course.

Fond Wife—Would you go as a general?

Henry—Oh, no, as a private.

Fond Wife—I suppose it's more exclusive to be a private.—[Munsey's Weekly.

"LADIES."

In a delicate condition derive great benefit from Speer's port wine. It is the most popular wine made for the aged and debilitated; also Speer's unfermented grape juice as a communion wine.

WHAT "TOM" SAYS.

The Picnic Ground as an Out-of-Doors School for Scandal.

Scene—A beautiful grove in a picnic resort "up the Hudson," not very far from New York. The various tables are covered with the usual picnic eatables and drinkables. A large picnic party, consisting of young ladies, tiresome dudes, staid matrons with noisy children, elderly spinsters, demure widows and cynical old bachelors, etc. They are, according to their inclinations, engaged in eating, drinking, flirting, gossiping, dancing and playing lawn tennis.

In a secluded rustic bower, which, however, overlooks the entire grounds, are a young couple engaged in conversation. She is a typical young lady and belongs to the picnic party. He is a country cousin, and she is informing him who the picnickers are before introducing him to them.

She—Do you see that lean, long, lank, hungry looking girl over there by the swing, who is trying to show off to attract the attention of the gentlemen?

He—Yes; she is rather good looking. What beautiful hair! Is that all her own, do you suppose?

She—I guess it is, unless she bought it on the installment plan. Do you really think she is pretty?

He, (undecidedly)—Well—er—yes, she looks very nice, and her complexion is good.

She (indifferently)—She might be good looking if it wasn't for her mouth. Her complexion ought to be good. It costs a dollar a box.

He (decidedly)—At all events, she has fine teeth.

She—They are very fine if they are not commercial teeth; but even if they are her own teeth, but such an immodest way of exhibiting them! Brother Tom—he is quite a humorist—he says that she is like a comb, because you can always see the teeth.

He (with a pang of jealousy)—That young man seems to be entirely devoted to her.

She (pointedly)—Every man she meets is devoted to her as soon as he finds out that she is rich. They ought not to allow that young man to come to this picnic. One hears such awful stories about him. He is always being around the doors of the theaters, and he invites chorus girls to supper. He goes out to Sheepshead Bay and wins lots of money on the races. It is dreadful.

He—That gentleman in black talking to the lady in the white dress is the clergyman, I suppose.

She—Yes, that's the parson. How the ladies of the congregation went on over that man—some of them married ladies, too. One of them presented him with a pair of slippers, embroidered with the motto, "Blessed are the feet of those who bring the gospel tidings." Just think of that! That's her over there dishing out ice cream. Brother Tom says he thinks the parson gambles.

He (mildly shocked)—That would be dreadful.

She (in an explanatory tone)—Oh, he does not run a faro bank, or anything of that kind. Tom believes he only speculates in stocks. One day the parson gave himself away by telling Tom that he was "long on slippers and dressing gowns, but awful short on suspenders."

He (brightening up)—That's a handsome blonde over there talking to that stout old gentleman.

She (reproachfully)—Why, Charlie, I am surprised at your taste. She is the red-headedest, greeneyedest girl on the grounds, and what a nightmare of a blue rag she has on for a dress! She is alive with freckles. But you can't see them because she uses an invisible face powder she brought with her from Paris. She knows how to make up. She tones her hair down to the proper shade of auburn, so she doesn't look as much like a vermillion factory on fire as she otherwise would; but you are the first person I ever heard call her handsome. That old man whose face looks like a big round lump of putty with two cracks for the eyes is her father. He made his money in the chewing gum business.

He—Who is that tall, thin woman over there on the right?

She—You want to keep away from that table. If you are smart you will say "No, thanks," when she asks you to have some lemonade. It has got pieces of lemon floating on the top to deceive the unwary.

He—What's the matter with the lemonade?

She—She uses citric acid instead of lemons. At last year's picnic poor Tom drank some of the stuff and had to be carried to the boat.

He—He must have felt pretty bad?

She—Yes, and to make it worse she said Tom had been drinking. Tom swears that he almost choked to death at her table trying to eat a rubber doll baby which he mistook for a cruller. She used fine shavings for making cold slaw, so Tom says.

He—And who is that young man who has just put on a girl's hat and is trying to be funny?

She—That's her son. Tom says that he is worse than a dose of ipecac. The ipecac doesn't make you sick unless you swallow it.

He—Do you know that thin looking woman who is looking this way?

She—That is one of the most tedious old scandal-mongers I ever saw. I spent all day yesterday with her. If you want to know what perpetual motion is, just get her to talking about her neighbors. Tom says she can't hold her jaw unless she has the toothache, and the only time she keeps her mouth closed is when she is on her way to the dentist.

He—And that sad-faced woman?

She—She is a widow, but she is not like most widows. She says she will never marry again. Matrimony was one continual nightmare to her. Never again will she marry.

He—Why not?

She—Tom says it is because her husband was a newspaper humorist and he used to read his jokes to her. He left her immensely wealthy. She owns three blocks of houses down town and two coal mines in Pennsylvania. She says it is all moonshine about the husband famine—that she could have married three husbands a day for the last three years. That well dressed man talking to her has been courting her for six months steady.

He—Who is he?

She—He is a wealthy pork packer from Chicago. We invited him to our house, and I never was so shocked in my life.

He—What did he do?

She—He behaved so outrageously at the table. Ma was dreadfully mortified. She had invited some of the nicest people we knew.

He—But what did he do?

She—Everything that was awful. When he took soup it sounded like the last water running out of the bath tub. When he drank wine he threw his head back and gurgled. He squirted some orange juice in ma's eye and all over her dress, and then took out a wad of greenbacks and wanted to pay for it. Tom says he swallows his victuals whole, like a boa constrictor, and he must belong to one of the very first families of Chicago. Here comes that horrid Mamie Smith, the girl with red hair like a vermillion factory on fire you thought so handsome, who wears her teeth on the outside and looks like a fright.

She (rushing up to the blond girl; they kiss each other fervently)—How well you are looking. (More kisses.) Allow me to introduce my cousin from Philadelphia to you, Miss Smith; Mr. Jones this is my dearest friend, Mamie Smith. I have spoken to you so much about her. I know you will be delighted with each other, etc.—[N. Y. Herald.

AN "ENGLISH" HAT.

All the Same It Was Made In the United States.

A young man of Anglomaniac tendencies boastfully called attention to his $6 Derby the other day, and proclaimed it a London hat of far superior quality to the American Derby. A knowing friend took the hat, and, disregarding the lion and unicorn brand of the lining, turned up the sweat-band. Hidden away underneath, and securely gummed to the felt, was a bit of paper bearing the legend, "United Hatters of America." Probably three-quarters of the hats worn in the United States carry that brand, for the Hatters' union is an unusually strong one, and the output of the so-called "foul shops" is small.—[New York Sun.

A Fair Maid's Thoughts.

As he says I am an angel, ethereal I must be;
And though I yearn for more ice cream one plate must do for me.
He also calls me "fairy," and, of course, I have to say
I do not care for supper when he takes me to the play.
And so to-night I ship him, and then enjoy a whirl
With a plainer spoken fellow fellow who considers me a girl.

Various Tastes.

He—Do you know, I'm very fond of those simple old melodies—for instance, "O, to be ever by thy side!"

She—Yes; and—er—"Good-bye, my lover, good-bye!—[Harper's Bazar.

ART AT WORLD'S FAIR.

French Artists Appoint Their Best Man to Manage—Something for the Farmers—Texas Enterprise.

Antonin Proust, who served as director general of the fine arts section of the exhibition of 1889, has been appointed in a similar capacity for the French exhibit at the World's Fair. This appointment is very satisfactory to the members of the directory fine art committee. They are expecting great things in the way of paintings and other fine art work from France, and Proust's appointment gives assurance that their expectations will be fully realized.

"No better man for the place could have been found in all Europe," said Director Charles L. Hutchinson. "M. Proust was the director general of fine arts at Paris, and to him is due all the credit for the magnificent exhibition made there. I met him three or four times while I was in Paris, and found him to be a very interesting gentleman, thoroughly informed in matters of fine art. He told me then that he would like to have charge of the French art exhibit at the Columbian exhibition, and said that he would accept if the position was offered to him. I am exceedingly pleased to hear that he has been chosen, for he will not fail in making a magnificent fine art exhibit for France."

Report of Progress.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The plans for the fair are now all in progress. The hundreds of departments and sub-departments are all in the hands of energetic managers and the great principle of Yankee hustle which has made the discovery of Columbus of some importance, is pushing the work on as speedily as could be desired or expected.

From nearly all the states comes news of organizations and plans. Even the nations over the seas, in all directions, send in letters telling what they are going to do. Many of them send local newspapers which contain the details of legislative squabbles over the amounts to be expended, which correspond quite closely with the disgraceful scenes in the Illinois house last week. All nations seem to regard it as likely to be the grandest exposition the world has ever seen, and to maintain the credit of this country they must make as respectable a showing as their neighbors.

One of the great features will be the war department exhibition. It will fully illustrate America's complete system.

Signals from a Train of Balloons.

The signal service will be drawn upon by Captain R. E. Thompson for much interesting material. A field telegraph aparatus will be shown, and the heliograph system, with which communication of 125 miles has been secured, will be illustrated. The balloon train will be used as it is operated in foreign services. At stated times the train will rush upon the grounds, the balloon will be inflated, ascent and observation made, the balloon secured again, and the train will retreat, giving a practical illustration of its use. The carrier pigeon service has been arranged for, and already private parties have assured Captain Thompson one thousand birds, which will be liberated at one time.

Infantry and the Indians.

The troops will be encamped in regulation style, and have the usual military duty to perform. They will be utilized, also, for drill purposes, and to illustrate the operations of war. A detachment of men from the military school, for instance, will be present to manipulate the guns. Col. Comly will also ask for the detail of a number of officers, who will explain the exhibits and do the thousand and one things it is natural to suppose only an army officer can do.

The Display of Big Guns.

The ordnance department will supply the armament for the redoubts and turrets which it proposes to erect on the exhibition grounds. The branch of military engineering under which this class of work comes embraces a mortar battery in actual working order; a casemate, cupola or turret in which a high power rifled cannon may be mounted; models of United States pontoon bridges; standard torpedo cases and material and the model of the Gruson cast-iron casemate.

Plenty of Indians.

T. F. Bickford, secretary of the government board of control, says the Interior Department will make a big display of Indians and their peculiar products at the exposition. A. C. Hopkins, of South Dakota, is also interested in the exhibit and says the Indian display will be one of the greatest features of the South Dakota exhibit.

John Bunyan's House.

George F. Meyers, No. 16 Newham street, Bedford, England, offers to sell to the Exposition for 120 guineas an oil painting of John Bunyan, in a frame made of wood taken from Bunyan's house. Mr. Meyers says he made this frame himself twenty-five years ago of oak taken from Bunyan's house when the latter was repaired.

Made in America, Too.

Commissioner McIntyre, of South Dakota, has assured Director General Davis that the people of that state will put up a building of block tin. The structure will be surmounted by a dome fifty feet high.

A Relic of Columbus.

Bernard Quaritch, son of the London bookseller by that name, is in the city with a precious relic of Columbus. He says it is the only copy in existence of the first printed copy in Spanish of the letter of Columbus to Louis de Sant Angell, conveying the first intelligence of the discovery of America. The letter was written by Columbus off the Canary Islands and dated February 15, 1493. The original has disappeared and forth is copy Mr. Quaritch asks the sum of $8,500.

Agricultural experimental stations will be among the most interesting features of the exposition for the grangers to look at. The main thing of this sort will be a topical exhibit of the stations as a whole. Branch exhibits will also be made to show the indoor and outdoor work of the stations, their equipment, lines of work and the history of each station.

A Hospital to be Built.

An emergency hospital will soon be constructed at Jackson park, and there all persons injured during the construction of buildings will be treated.

Secretary Dickinson, having delayed his return from Texas beyond the time he intended to remain, now writes from Austin that he will be in Chicago on Sunday. He says that he has arranged World's Fair matters in Texas to satisfy him. The association he organized will raise the $500,000 necessary for the Texas state building and counties will spend as much more in their collective exhibits.

Lieut. Baker is actively co-operating with Mexico for a fine exhibition at the Chicago world's fair. President Diaz is determined that none of the Spanish-American countries shall excel Mexico.

Perry will spend $25,000 in making a show at the World's fair.

Hindoostan princes say they will attend the World's fair.

CALIFORNIA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Many Plans Submitted for the $100,000 Building She Will Have.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Nine architects competed for the $500 prize offered for the best design for the California building at the World's Fair. The plans have been examined, and while they differ widely in some respects there is great similarity in them in fundamental ideas. All the contestants evidently thought that to be typically Californian the building should have some of the old mission features. The California commission and the committee on buildings will decide which plan to accept. The building is to cost $100,000.

Ireland at the Fair.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Irishmen are moving to have their country well represented with an exhibit at the World's Fair. William Redmond and T. P. O'Connor, the Irish members of parliament, who are in Chicago, called at the World's Fair headquarters yesterday to make arrangements for the Irish exhibit.

Still in Command.

Though she married her coachman,
The cold fact remains
That in driving together
She handles the reins.

BABY ISABELLA'S LUCK.

Her Hairbreadth Escapes—Charmed Life of a Dimpled Darling.

There is a baby girl in this city, says the Philadelphia *Press*, whose hairbreadth escapes from death have made the neighbors believe that her life is guarded by some secret talisman. In the three years of her mortal existence the little tot has met with many accidents that would have resulted in the death of any ordinary child. Her name is Isabella Greiger, and her father and mother live at 254 South Sixth street. The parents are natives of Alsace, in Germany, and came to this country a year ago.

Isabella got a nice new dress Sunday week, and she was very happy. She went up to the fourth story of her home late in the afternoon, and crawled out of the window upon the fire escape. The little one had heaped some swallows under the cornice of the house, and wished to get a better look at them. She leaned over the lower railing of the fire escape, lost her balance and fell to the brick pavement. It was a fall of 35 to 45 feet. On the descent little Isabella struck a tin water spout, and the concern fell with her. The little one's mother, who heard the noise, screamed piteously upon seeing her beautiful darling on the pavement. Little Isabella was so stunned by the fall that she lay motionless, and her mother thought she was dead. But the baby girl opened her eyes on being picked up and began to cry.

A physician was summoned. Little Isabella's body was carefully felt, but no bones were broken. There was only a small bruise on the left side. The physician was surprised, but felt that there must certainly be serious internal injuries. He ordered the mother to keep the little one in bed. An hour later little Isabella tired of being bedridden. She crawled out when her mother left the room and ran down stairs. When the physician came to the house again in the evening he was thunderstruck at seeing the baby girl playing around the house with her small brother.

When Isabella was 18 months old she could walk very well. She ran away from her home in Alsace one day, and while looking from a bridge fell into a pond. Several persons got the little one out of the water. They thought Isabella was dead, and wrapped her in blankets. When the baby was uncovered before its crying mother it was breathing and began to cry.

Less than a year ago little Isabella got upon the balusters at her Sixth street home and fell down two flights of stairs. The little thing suffered no injury beyond a few bruises.

At a burial in a Rutland, Vt., cemetery the other day the body apparently showed signs of life and a cannon was fired over it. The attempt to awaken the dead failed.

A SIGH.

I sigh, as many better men
Have sighed in better rhyme,
To live my school days o'er again—
'Mongst books to pass my time.
If I could do it how I'd change
My manner and my ways;
A wondrous difference would range
Throughout my schoolboy days.

I miss my teacher, who possessed
A genius rich and rare,
For keeping youthful minds distressed
With uncongenial fare.
What vain regrets come trooping forth
From all that past now dead—
For hours I spent in stuff not worth
A continental red!

My crabbed guide, who made me grope,
And tripped me at each turn,
'Mongst things that I could never hope
Or even wish to learn.
Bold Euclid, my professor dear,
Were I a schoolboy now,
I'd gayly grab your taunting ear
And smite your fainting brow.
—[Pallas Isbor Johnson in Washington Post.

He Was Desperate.

He—Then you reject me?

She—I'm sorry, very sorry, but I must.

He (desperately)—Then there is only one thing left for me to do, that's all.

She (anxiously)—Oh, what do you intend to do?

He—Propose to somebody else.

$8000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, from N.Y. 50 years for an Invalid, you may and make as much, but we can show you how to do it. Write us and we will explain the whole business fully, sent free. Better write at once. In new field. Capital not required. We will start you. All ages. Both sexes. All or spare time. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. Any worker is sure of large pay for every hour at work. Failure unknown with our workers. Easy, honorable and strictly business. Reader, if you want business at which persons of your own make can make great pay, write us and learn all about the work you are to do. Address STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

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An elegant dressing exquisitely perfumed, removes all impurities from the scalp, prevents baldness and gray hair, and causes the hair to grow Thick, Soft and Beautiful. Infallible for curing eruptions, diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, and quickly healing cuts, burns, bruises, sprains, &c. All Druggists or by Mail, 50 cts. BARCLAY & Co., 44 Stone St., New York.

GIVEN AWAY
WITH THE WEEKLY BLADE!

A few years ago the BLADE publishers, at great expense, put out one of the best general recipe books ever issued to the general public, called "OLD DR. CARLIN'S RECIPES." It was a compendium of the best recipes and formulas known up to the date of its publication on all household subjects, including cooking, the care of the house, the care of furniture, carpets and clothing, recipes for baking, cooking, washing, care and culture of flowers, for bee keeping, for the general care of and cure of the diseases of horses, cattle, sheep and swine; and in fact a compendium of useful and handy knowledge on any topic needed by any member, male or female, of any household in the United States. It was suited to the wants not only of the country, but also of the dwellers in towns and cities; in fact, it was an extremely valuable book for anybody and everybody.

This book was published in a large volume of 500 pages, octavo, with the subjects closely classified and indexed, so as to make it extremely convenient to find the information on any subject. It was originally published for subscription, and many thousand copies were sold through agents at $2 per copy. The book has never sold for a less price than this until last summer, when we closed out all the remaining copies we had on hand to subscribers of THE BLADE at $1 each.

But now the book is entirely too valuable to stay out of print, we have decided to bring out a new edition of 5,000 copies, which will be printed from the original plates, on good paper, and bound in flexible cloth covers. We are procuring this edition entirely for the purpose of presenting a copy to each subscriber who will remit $1 cash for a year's subscription to THE BLADE.

The book is positively fully worth the original price—$2 per copy—and this makes the present offer the most remarkable one ever made by a newspaper publisher. Our present design is to issue but 5,000 copies. How soon they will be taken we have no means of knowing; but we cannot promise a single copy beyond the 5,000, and believe they will all be ordered within 60 days. The following is a description of the book:

OLD DR. CARLIN'S RECIPES.

General Household.—Cleaning—How to Clean Carpets, Clothing, Casks, Cellars, Feathers, Floors, Furniture, Marble, Matting, Mattresses, Oil Cloths, Silks, Stoves etc., and a vast number of other Recipes. How to Dye all Colors on all Kinds of Fabrics—two pages of Recipes for Different Kinds of Dyes.—How to Remove Stains—How to Wash and Iron Different Kinds of Delicate Fabrics—To Wash Flannel, Plain Cotton Goods, Stockings, Lace, and Table Linen. To Remove Stains. To Mildew. To Take Iron Rust from Clothes. Soap—for Removing Different Kinds of Stains. To Make Starch—and several pages of other recipes useful on the general subject of the care and working of household. Pests of the Home—How to Destroy Ants, Bugs, Caterpillars, Cockroaches, Moths, and Other Insects—11 pages of Recipes for Cleaning and Kinds of Household Articles, Metals, Woolen Things and Metals—if fact a compendium of useful information of every kind for the household.

House Plants and Birds.—The General Care of all Kinds of House Plants—To Make Them Grow—To Force Them to Bloom—How To Keep them in Winter—Earth for Pot-plants—To Destroy Insect Pests. Care of Birds—Their Food—Mocking Bird Food—Diseases of Birds. Canary Birds—Their Management and Treatment of all Common Diseases, 6 pages. List of Drugs suited to Domestic Use, with the Proper Dose—2 pages. Prescriptions for Various Diseases, 6 pages. Medical Hints—Poisons—Kinds—General Rules for Giving Baths—Directions for Each Kind of Bath. Surgical Recipes—for sprains, nose-bleed, blisters, bandages, bruises, cuts, burns, chilblains, corns, deafness, ruts, earache and discolorations, etc.; Diseases of the Eye, Cure of the Feet, Felons, Inflammation, Neuralgia, Piles, Rheumatism, Ringworm, Tetter—Scores of recipes. Seven pages of recipes for food for the sick room, for children, etc.

Poultry.—Their Food and General Management—Kind of Feed Necessary—Green Food—Mixing Soup.—Poultry House—Hatchery—Rearing Chicks—How to Prepare for Market—Diseases of Poultry, 2 pages—Breeding—what varieties should not be Crossed—The Different Kinds of Fowls, with the Characteristics of Each Variety—Pea-fowls—Ducks and Geese.

The Stable and Occupants.—The Building—Ventilation—Drainage—Utensils—Feeding and Watering—Grooming Horses—Exercise—Horses' Clothing—Pasturing—Diseases of Horses, with remedies, 4 pages—Hints and Tricks of Horses, and how to cure them—Things to Know About Horses—How to Buy a Horse—the points to be looked for in Horses for different uses.

The Toilet.—A collection of recipes and prescriptions for the toilet—the Hair—Its Diseases and Treatment—To Restore it—Recipes for Dyes—Loss of Hair—Baldness and the Remedy—Dandruff—Hair Oils—Pomades—Pomatums—To Restore Its Color—Shampooing—The Hands and their Care—Recipes for Chapped Hands—For Making Camphor Ice, Cold Cream, Lemon Ice, Care of Nails. The Skin—Recipes for Keeping Healthy—Bleaching, for Sunburn, for Blotches, to remove pimples, tan and wrinkles. The Teeth and Breath—Recipes for Tooth Powder—for Sore Gums, Lips, Lip Salves, etc.—Perfumes—Scores of recipes for making different kinds of perfumery. How to Shave—Sharpen Razors—Shaving Pads. Trapping, Hunting and Fishing—Rules for Trapping

HOME TALKS.

LUXURY'S RAPID GROWTH.

The Coachman Who Could Not Bow and the Nurse Who Would Not Wear Cap and Apron—Wanted the Brown Jug.

THE growth of a country in luxurious habits and in a class whose hours are not devoted to business or labor, is marked by a corresponding growth in rigid laws of etiquette, which must be lived up to, or the daring iconoclast loses caste.

The American smiles to read of the way in which Chinese and Japanese are taught regular systems of opening and shutting doors, of rising, of sitting down, and in fact of all of the actions of every day life. It seems absurd to spend so much time and strength upon these minute niceties of conduct, laws for which are laid down as exact, and are iron-clad as the old-time laws of the Medes and Persians.

To the free and easy-going citizen of this country all of this seems the veriest absurdity, and the Japanese themselves are beginning to find out that there is too much to learn and to do in the world, to give so many hours, that grow so rapidly into days and then into years, to these trifles. Their perception in these directions are much quicker than those of the Chinese. But while they change in one way our people are changing in the other. Daring indeed is that man, or that woman, who, in the fashionable world, dares to contravene any established order of things.

I read an amusing little story the other day in *Table-Talk*, that illustrates how these rules are sometimes made to govern. A lady passing along the street one day saw in the coachman seated upon the box of a private carriage, a young Irishman who had served in the same capacity in her own family for years and been much liked. In passing she gave him a friendly nod and smile, which was returned by a cold, unresponsive stare. Naturally she was amazed, but finally concluded that she must have been mistaken in the person, and that it was not Patrick at all. Later Patrick himself appeared and with his face flushed with embarrassment explained that it was "worth his place" to alter his erect position while seated upon the box in the slightest degree. He must maintain "proper style" or the "missus would get some one who would."

That is about on a par with the fashionable woman who parted with "the best nurse for her children" that she had ever had, because the young woman declined to appear in the regulation cap and apron at the hotel where they were staying. She was the daughter of people who had seen better days, was well-mannered and with considerable intelligence, but when compelled to go out into the world to earn her living, found herself untrained for any other work. She was fond of children and made an admirable nurse, but her pride revolted at assuming what she thought was a badge of servitude. Who can blame her here, in this country, where to-morrow it is within the bounds of possibility that she may be a member of the charmed circle into which the cap and apron may not enter? Yet those who lack sympathy with absolute subservience to the dictates of fashion, cannot but feel that the mother made a great mistake in depriving her children of so good a nurse and herself of so valuable and reliable a servant for such a reason.

While there may be and is a slavish subservience to the so-called laws of etiquette, a carelessness in regard to them is equally to be deprecated, and I am not sure but even more so. The latter involves more than an absurdity, for it means a lack of real refinement. I am reminded of a letter which I received from some man whose feelings were injured by an article of mine, regarding table etiquette. He took decided exceptions to my statement, that in polite society the food was not conveyed to the mouth on the knife, and to do so showed a lack of good breeding.

"I've always eat with my knife," he wrote, "and I guess I'm just as good a man as them fellers that shoyel it in with a fork."

Very likely, and perhaps a better one, but I was not speaking of the moral side of it then or now. This man was all up in arms because I seemed to attack his way of behaving, and yet if he were not exceedingly thick-skinned, he would be excessively mortified to find himself in the society of well-bred gentlemen and ladies, and making himself conspicuous by his neglect of what is considered only good manners.

Very young men sometimes fall into the way of thinking that conformity with many of the social usages is "dudish" and "chicky" and they go to the opposite extreme, in order to be manly and independent. It is always a mistake, as they will possibly learn sometime, to scorn established usages, even though they seem foolish and puerile to them, unless some principle is involved that appears vital. There is usually some reason for the existence of a law of etiquette which is more than a mere fashionable fad, that has its foundation in common sense. Until young people have had the experience which will enable them to judge correctly, it is wiser for them to acquiesce in what their elders have pronounced best for social guidance. A refusal to conform because of what one believes to be right is always commendable, but there is need of making sure that it is neither selfishness nor desire of notoriety that underlies such refusal.

SPEAKING of selfishness reminds me of a story that came to me of a bright little girl whose ready acknowledgment of her wish for self-gratification was very amusing. She was a quaint little creature, and one was never quite sure where she would break out.

While stopping at a hotel with the family, she formed the acquaintance of another wee one of about her own age. One day, after being absent for a time she returned, and showed her grandmother, with great glee, a pretty little brown jug that had been given her.

"Where did you get it?" was asked.

"Mamie's papa gave it to me," was the ready reply. "I don't think he wanted to, but I just *hungded* around, and *hungded* around until he said I might have it. Mamie said I shouldn't hungded around so, but I did."

"Why did you do so, my child?" asked the mortified grandmother.

"Cause I wanted the little brown jug," was the earnest answer.

A great many of us like "the little brown jug" that represents self gratification, and do more than her "hungded around" to obtain them, but we are not so ready to acknowledge our selfish determination to have them at all hazards.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The Afternoon Tea.

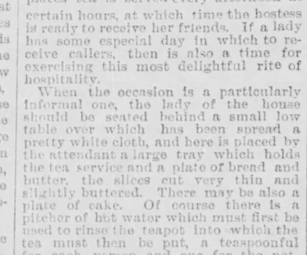
ONE of the most pleasant ways to entertain friends is the Afternoon Tea, which, indeed, has become very popular. It may be made an occasion for formal invitation, or simply a way to show friends who have come in for a social evening a pleasant little attention. In many places tea is served every afternoon at certain hours, at which time the hostess is ready to receive her friends. If a lady has some especial day in which to receive callers, then is also a time for exercising this most delightful rite of hospitality.

When the occasion is a particularly informal one, the lady of the house should be seated behind a small low table over which has been spread a pretty white cloth, and here is placed by the attendant a large tray which holds the tea service and a plate of bread and butter, the slices cut very thin and slightly buttered. There may be also a plate of cake. Of course there is a pitcher of hot water which must first be used to rinse the teapot into which the tea must then be put, a teaspoonful for each person and one for the pot, according to the old rule. Pour hot water on it enough to cover the leaves and let it stand for five minutes; then fill up the pot with boiling water and pour the tea immediately for the guests. Neither plates nor napkins are used in these informal entertainments. Many persons prefer their tea to their cream or sugar, and it is, therefore, a good plan to have some slices in a pretty little dish appropriate for that purpose.

In giving a large afternoon tea, for which invitations have been sent out, the beverage is not made by the hostess. She should stand by the drawing room door and greet the guests as they enter. In the dining room a large table should be spread, at one end a tea service with a kettle of water boiling over an alcohol lamp. Some friend of the hostess should preside at this table, although there must be one or two servants to offer the tea and the chocolate,—which may also be made and served for those who prefer it—and to carry away the soiled cups and saucers. This kind of an entertainment may be made very charming and serves to establish pleasant social relations without a great deal of expense and trouble. Any one receiving an invitation to such an afternoon tea leaves a card when departing, which does away with the necessity of a call afterwards. No other refreshments should be offered than those mentioned, as any more destroys its character. The hour for receiving at present is usually five o'clock. Great care must be taken to have the very best of tea and to make it so that it possesses the delicate fragrance and flavor which renders it delightful.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

A JEWEL BASKET.—A basket for jewelry like the illustration is very simple to make. The bottom is taken out and covered with one thickness of wadding, then covered with red satin



and tacked five times. The sides next demand attention; a strip of satin wide enough to cover the sides, allowing enough for a frill at the top, and long enough to go once and a half around the basket, is shirred twice near the top and fastened to the basket before the bottom is put in. Two bows are tied on the handle of the basket.

BUREAU FURNISHINGS.—A very pretty addition to the furnishing of a bungan designed for a guest room, are the sachets for the bottom of the drawers. Get cheese cloth of the color of the furnishing of the room and cut two pieces of the size of the drawers for each one. Lay between them a thickness of cotton batting and sprinkle with satchet pawder, join the edges neatly and tack at intervals over it of exceedingly narrow ribbon; small beads may also be used in tacking it together. The perfume from the satchet powder as the guest opens the drawer to lay therein her belongings will be a very pleasant greeting. Such things add very much to the pleasure of a visitor. A very pretty set to complete the furnishing of this bureau is made of figured lace. Cut a piece the length of the bureau top, line it with chiffon of the color used for the sachets and sew a full lace around the edge, fulling it slightly. Above the lace sew three or five rows of narrow satin ribbon of the color of the lining. Small square mats and a cushion cover should be made to match.

A PRETTY PORTIERE may be made of strong coarse-meshed Brussels net. This may be run in stripes not far from the edge with coarse silk or linen, or figures may be made such as are used in borders. Another way to make this pretty is to sew for some distance back of the edge, ribbon bows of soft tints, and then finish with a broad fall of lace sewed on quite full. A decoration which has been recently revived, and which was described in this department a year ago, is that of making seed work; sachets and bags trimmed with fringes of the same. Apple, melon and pumpkin seeds may be used for this work. They should be dried and then strung in squares, which, placed over bright-colored satin, makes a most effective appearance. The seeds are often connected with beads, either gold or silver or of different colors. Any one with taste and deft fingers can make many pretty articles in this way.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; p 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; tto, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip; m, make.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; ci ch st, close chain stitch; d ch st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st, crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o sh st, open shell stitch; tr, treble; sh c, short crochet.

OPEN EDGING.—Cast on 13 stitches. Knit across plain. 1st row—sl 1—k 1—o twice—p 2 tog—k 1—n—o—k 1—o—n—k 1—o twice—k 2; 2d row—k 3—p 1—k 2—o—k 3—o—k 2—o twice—p 2 tog—k 2; 3d row—sl 1—k 1—o twice—p 2 tog—k 2—o—k 5—o—n—k 4; 4th row—b off 2—k 2—o—k 3—o—n—k 2—o—k 2—o twice—p 2 tog—k 2; 5th row—sl 1—k 1—o twice—p 2 tog—n—k 2—o—n—k 3—n—o—k 1—n—k 1; 6th row—k 4—o—n—k 1—n—o—k 1—n—o twice—p 2 tog—n—k 1—o—p 3 tog—o—k 1—n—k 2; 8th row—k 2—o twice—p 2 tog—k 2. Above was sent me as copied same as given here.—MRS. MARY E. A. C. G. FARR.

WHEEL FOR TIDY.—Commence with chain of sixteen stitches, join round: 1st round—4 ch to take the place of a d tr—* 2 ch—1 d tr under the 16 ch—* repeat from * to * 14 times more—2 ch—join to top of first 4 ch with 1 s c; 2d round—4 d c, under each 2 ch of last round; 3d round—* 1 d tr into each of 3 st of last round—4 ch—pass by 1 st * and repeat from * to * 15 times more; 4th round—9 d under 4 ch—3 d under next 4 ch—11 ch—turn back and work 1 d into the 7th of 9 d—work 1 d into each of 11 ch except the 6th st—In this work 3 d—6 d under same 4 ch that the 3 d were worked into—turn, and work 1 ch—1 tr into second of 13 d—2 ch—1 d tr into next st—3 ch—1 d tr into next st—* 3 ch—1 triple tr into next st—* repeat from * to * 4 times more—3 ch—1 d tr into next st—2 ch—1 d tr into next st—2 ch—1 tr into next st—1 ch—1 d c into first of 9 d c—4 ch—1 d c under 2 ch—4 ch—1 d c, under 3 ch—* 5 ch 1 d c, under 3 ch—* repeat from ** to ** 6 times more—4 ch—1 d c, under 2 ch—4 ch—1 d c into last of 9 d c—repeat from beginning of round.

Correspondence Clippings.

I want to say to those afflicted with sickness, whether it be consumption, asthma, fevers, headaches, corns or bunions, to get the book "Science and Health," by Mrs. Mary B. G. Eddy, and study it daily. It is the key to the scriptures, and to those who are hungering and thirsting for truth they will find the elixir of life; also to those wives who want better husbands, I can't say verna, you will find in it the great panacea for all heart troubles, all the "ills that flesh is heir to." You will not get this all at one bound, but only as you put your understanding into practice. It gives the rule for casting the beam out of our own eye first, then we will not see the evil in our brother. Things which were once mountains now become mole hills.—MRS. M. A.

As regards theaters, I think just as Miss Bouton does about them; the actors and actresses, and those in the audience, are men and women, and belong to the same human family to which we ourselves belong. I would not advocate going to the theatre to the neglect of more binding duties. I have attended about a dozen times in my life, and never, but once, have I seen or heard anything that would bring a blush to the purest cheek (we hear worse on our streets almost any day), and that time the effect produced on the audience was one of displeasure and disgust, rather than pleasure or approval. My ticket was complimentary, but that didn't make the act of my going either better or worse, so far as I can see.

Objection is brought against the theatre because "the plays are exciting;" because "in one play the mother shrieks out her agony for her lost boy," while in another some similar scene is enacted.

It may be that the actor's or actress's words will carry on its wing the burden of the mother's heart; that poor, crushed heart that has been so hedged about with pride and conventionalities that it dared not let its woe be known.

God bless the actress who can thus probe and ease another's wound. May she purify and strengthen her own life, and fit her to dwell with Him forever.—FLORENCE EUSTIS.

What has become of W. S. Frazier, Ralph Douglass, Moss Rose and others, of old? Jennie, S. S. and Montana May, have you forgotten us too? If you knew how your letters were looked for each week, I think you would write again.—AMY VAUGN.

To the lady who asked about raisin grapes, I would say that they differ from other varieties. The raisin grape of California is large, oval, instead of round, and of a light green color. The skin is very tender, but cannot be separated from the pulp, as in the common grape. When the grapes ripen the bunches of grapes are spread upon shallow trays to dry in the sun; they must be turned every day in order that they may dry evenly, and early in the season, when the sun is very hot, they will be ready to pack in two weeks. Every afternoon about 5 o'clock a canvas is stretched over the trays containing the fruit and left there until morning, to prevent the heavy dew from injuring the fruit. With this care one is pretty certain of having a good crop, unless the grapes are stung by the wasps and bees; or there comes a heavy rain. This very rarely occurs, however, during the drying season in California. The seedless varieties of raisins are produced by burying the ends of the vines in the ground; they will root in this way; and the vines so grown will produce seedless raisins. The vines are pruned and cultivated in the fall.—E. C.

Correspondence.

NEW DRESSES FROM OLD ONES.—Having just made three "new" dresses out of a lot of old ones I will give the sisters the benefit of my experience. I had five widths of soiled and faded, light blue surah silk, and an old cream colored hair veiling skirt. The skirt had sides and front plaited and a deep hem. I concluded to make an evening dress of delicate lavender. The blue silk was washed and boiled in soapsuds and soda water until it was a dirty cream color. The nun's veiling was given a good washing. I bought a package of violet diamond dye, tied it up in a piece of clean cloth and poured the dye on it. The next morning I filled a large new tin dish-pan with boiling water and strained in some of the dye. I "tried" the dye to get the right shade by putting in bits of the veiling. When just right in went the goods. When it had boiled the allotted time the goods were lifted out into a tub of very warm water. I then added new dye and dyed the silk, together with a two-inch white satin ribbon, with had originally trimmed the veiling dress. The goods and ribbon were rinsed and hung up in the shade to dry, but were not wrung. When nearly dry the ribbon was wound tightly around a large bottle and left on until dry, when it was quickly drawn under a moderately hot iron. The goods were ironed before quite dry. A lot of cream Spanish lace, that had formed the trimming upon the blue silk, was washed in warm soap suds, squeezed out of a warm rinse water, pulled into shape and pinned down at every point upon a skirt board. When dry it was slightly pressed. New linings were purchased. The skirt was made with fan-pleated front of silk, plain sides and full back of the veiling. A cascade of the edging on the front where the sides join it. The basque is short, pointed front and back, and is of the veiling, with a pleated vest of the silk. It is cut low in front, and the neck is edged with lace and a double box-pleated ruffle of fringed-out silk. Elbow sleeves of the veiling have big puffs of the silk, and are finished with the lace and ribbon. Ribbons are fastened at the under arms and fasten at the back point of the basque, where they fall in long loops and ends. A rosette of ribbon finishes the bottom of the vest, and one is placed upon the left shoulder. A pair of white silk mitts were also dyed to go with it. When it was donned, with a big bunch of velvety pansies at the waist and in my hair, it was far prettier than ever the blue silk or cream nun's veiling had been, and all it cost was a package of Violet Diamond Dye, and new linings. If the Editor wishes, I will tell of three other dresses I dyed, and made over lately.—JEAN HUNT.

Such articles are very helpful, and we shall be glad of them for the HOUSEHOLD. Make them as concise as possible.—ED.

Inquiries.

Can you furnish me the following back copies of THE BLADE, or tell me where I can get them by paying postage and expense of sending them? Copies of March 14, 1880; January, 9, 1890; January 23, 1890; May 29, 1890, and August 21, 1890.—MAUD GRAVES, Hill City, Kan.

We cannot furnish them, but insert the address for the use of any who can do so.—ED.

Can any one give me information regarding the Chinese lily or water plant? Where did it come from originally and in what section will it grow the best, and what care does it need?—F. H. CHURCH.

Will you tell me if Bob Burdett is the editor of any paper at present? If so, give the name of the same; if not, state his occupation.—E. W. MASON.

He does not edit any paper, and has not for several years, but makes yearly lecturing tours.—ED.

Will some one give a sure remedy for freckles and what is the cause of them? —IRENE MAUDE L.

Will some one tell me how to put up mixed pickles?—MRS. F. D.

Can any one tell me of any thing that will color the hair and eyelashes dark again? They have become gray from sickness. Any safe remedy that will not injure the eye.—MINNIE.

Can some one give a pretty pattern, or way to make a sheet sham? Also what to have for a border of a silk crazy quilt? —JENNIE HAYDEN.

Will some one tell me how to make pickles, like those we buy in the stores; also sweet pickles?—MRS. A. A. K.

Will some one give again the directions for making the folding, leather purse?—SUBSCRIBER.

Answers to Inquiries.

MRS. A. D.:—We have not the address of the person to whom your postal was to be sent. As to your other request we could not possibly insert it in the HOUSEHOLD, as it is an advertisement, pure and simple.

MRS. A. WITTER:—We cannot give the address you ask for. Why not refer to the paper in which you saw it?—ED.

B. H. B., W. Va.:—The editor thanks you for your appreciation of what she has written.

J. H. King:—For those whose labor is chiefly mental, and who take a very little muscular exercise, a small amount of nitrogenous food is required. Simple, wholesome and easily digested foods should only be used. Fish, eggs, milk, brownbread with a sparing use of meats and vegetables should be used by such persons.—ED.

Dyspeptic:—Gluten flour is simply a flour with the starch eliminated, which makes it more healthful for some persons to use. It can be obtained of any first-class grocer and is not sold in packages. —ED.

I will say to the lady who asked for a recipe to remove moth patches on the face, if what she calls moth patches are moles, that is round, brown velvety spots, if she will take a broom straw that has a drop of carbolic acid on it and apply to the spots every day for a week (being careful not to drop the acid on face or hands, as it will blister), applying any good liniment will heal them up and not leave any scar. If they bleed, so much the better.—ANNA L. MILLER.

Tell "Amanda S." to get some "mercurius solubilis" of some homeopathic doctor or pharmacist, for canker in the mouth. I have used it for 20 years and never knew it to fail once.

Tell "Mrs. J. W. F." to use oatmeal water on her face to cure chaping and burning.—PHILLIPPA.

In response to Mrs. Charles Freeman's inquiry in the Household, let me state that the following is a partial copy of the title page (which she has probably lost) of the old Bailey Dictionary:

AN UNIVERSAL ETYMOLOGICAL
ENGLISH DICTIONARY,
Comprehending the derivations of the generality of words in the English tongue, either ancient or modern; from the ancient British, Saxon, Danish, Teutonic and modern French, Dutch, Spanish, Italian: as also from the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, each in their proper characters.

The whole work compiled and methodically digested, &c., &c., for the entertainment of the curious as the information of the ignorant, and for the benefit of young students, artificers, tradesmen and foreigners, who are desirous to understand what they speak, read or write.

The twenty-seventh edition, with all former additions and improvements, by N. Bailey.

Recipes.

STRAWBERRY ACID.—Di solve 6 ounces of tartaric acid in 2 qts. of water, and pour it upon 12 lbs of ripe strawberries, in a porcelain vessel, and let stand 24 hrs. To every pint of juice add 1¼ lbs. of sugar and stir until pissolved.

Bottle tightly; if it ferments, leave the cork out of the bottle for a few days.

I used half of the quantity; it made about a gallon of acid I think.

TO CAN PINEAPPLE.—With a silver knife pare the pineapple and remove the eyes. Pick them in small pieces, rejecting the core. Weigh, and allow ¾ lbs. of sugar to every pound of fruit. Put the sugar and fruit in a porcelain-lined kettle and bring quickly to the boiling point, then let it simmer for 10 minutes and can.

Although it is a little early for cucumbers, they have commenced to make their appearance in the market, and will soon be very plentiful, so we give some recipes for using them. The cucumber is, in its raw state, indigestible, and apt to disagree with many. When cooked it forms a light and wholesome vegetable that may be eaten safely by most any one. If one prefers them raw and chooses to risk indigestion by eating them thus, they should choose full grown, but perfectly green cucumbers, pare, and soak them in very cold water (without salt) for at least one hour. Onions should be sliced and soaked in the water with them. When ready to serve, drain, slice very thin, and dress with salt, pepper, vinegar, and a little oil, if liked. The onion with them will make them safe to be eaten by persons who could not otherwise. Salt added to the water in which cucumbers are soaked, makes them wilted, tough and indigestible.

STEWED CUCUMBERS.—Pare and soak in cold water for 1 hour, large green cucumbers; then cut into eighths; remove the seeds. Put them in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, add a teaspoonful of salt and boil slowly till tender; when done drain and turn them carefully on a vegetable dish. Put 1 teaspoonful of butter into a saucepan to melt; add to it 1 tablespoonful of flour; mix until smooth, and add quickly, ½ pint of warm water; stir constantly until it boils. Take from the fire, stir into it 1 tablespoonful of butter cut in bits, salt and pepper, and pour over the cucumbers. Or they may be served on toast, the same as asparagus.

FRIED CUCUMBERS.—Cut them into slices 1-16 of an inch thick; season with salt and pepper; dip first in egg and then in bread crumbs. Fry till brown on both sides in lard or drippings; drain on a piece of brown paper and serve very hot.

CUCUMBER CATSUP.—For this choose large, ripe cucumbers. Pare, remove the seeds, and grate. To each pt. of pulp allow ½ pt. cider vinegar; ¼ teaspoonful cayenne pepper; 1 teaspoonful salt; 2 heaping tablespoonfuls of grated horseradish. Drain the grated cucumbers through a colander, mix with the other ingredients; bottle and seal. Keep in a cool, dark place.

SMALL CUCUMBER PICKLES.—Wash and wipe 100 small cucumbers and place them in an earthen jar. Cover them with boiling brine, strong enough to bear up an egg, and let them lie 24 hrs. Take them out, wipe, and place in clean jars, or bottles, cover with hot vinegar spiced with onion; 12 whole cloves; 1 oz. of mustard seed and 3 blades of mace. They will be ready for use in two weeks.

Recipes for mixed pickles and sweet pickles will be given later, but in time for use in the season.—ED.

DOUGHNUTS—1 heaping cupful granulated sugar; 1 egg; nutmeg and salt; piece of butter the size of a hickory nut; 2 tablespoonfuls baking powder; half cup sweet milk.

To Dispel Colds,

Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

OLD VIRGINIAN HOUSES

A VISIT TO SOME HISTORICAL ONES.

Two That are in Danville—Headquarters of Jeff Davis During the War—All Yielding to Decay.

THERE is always a fascinating air of romance and mystery about an old house, even if the home life it has contained has been most prosaic and uneventful. The lapse of years laden with the history of the events and progress of the world seem to impress their stamp upon inanimate walls which have looked on in solemn silence as the drama of human life was being enacted around them.

Virginia is rich in such places. The land is filled with mansions that were in their prime when the Western world was still in its infancy. The history of all of these houses is the same—wealth and prosperity before the flood of war swept over the fair Southern land; ruin and poverty since the strife has ceased. It is to be regretted that so many of these old places wear a decidedly shabby and out-at-the-elbows air. Their glory has departed, and they have either passed into stranger's hands or are "let out" by their owners for any small amount that can be obtained for them.

America is a new country, but it is just awakening to the fact that it is now old enough to contain homesteads and other points of interest where history is sufficiently ancient and eventful to be worth the telling. At present the old mansions of Virginia are having their day of public notice, and the history of their past glories is being given to the world of literature.

In Danville are one or two of these old Virginian homesteads worth a little more than a passing notice. As a rule the most interesting family mansions are in the country a few miles away from a town or city, but the place which interested the writer, though standing in its days of prosperity in the midst of wide spreading grounds, is now in the heart of the more ancient part of Danville, crowded out of sight on the one side by a row of bran new brick tenements, and only allowed breathing space on the other by the presence of an ordinary frame dwelling, with the conventional front yard accompaniments.

One comes suddenly upon the old place. It is hardly to be seen until directly in front of it, and a careless passer-by would scarcely observe it at all.

The grand old trees which shade the walk from the gate to the front entrance are, in themselves, worthy of notice. Tall, large and stately, their far-reaching branches interlace overhead, and they stand like a row of sentinels, unheeding the march of time.

The house is a huge square brick structure whose tall chimneys wear a dissipated look, whose blinds and windows have fallen into decay, and whose broad front steps sag at the corner and have lost the hand rail that of yore ornamented their sides. The once spacious grounds have degenerated into a long narrow front door yard, filled with old-fashioned flowers and boxwood so tall and large that its growth looks abnormal in Northern eyes.

Inside the house are big square rooms, whose high, bare walls seem to utter a mute protest against the ruin that is coming upon them. During the war the house was the headquarters of Jeff Davis and his staff, who, upon taking their departure, left with their kind entertainers countless packages of confederate money, fairy money, to be sure, but it served to show the extent of their gratitude and esteem, and that "the best" it was willing though the flesh was weak."

The house was built in the early days of the present century and at the same time another branch of the family built a similar house on the other side of the river. The latter stood in the midst of a wide plantation, upon which has sprung up the flourishing village of North Danville. Viewed from a distance, as it stands on the high, bank of the river, the mansion still preserves its dignity and grandeur, but a nearer approach and closer inspection reveals the fact that under the grand old trees the green grass has been completely effaced and only a well-trodden floor of brick clay remains. The wide entrances of the house stand always ajar, and the tall, white pillars supporting the two-story verandas that surround the mansion are broken and defaced with the penknives of the village boys. Inside the spacious halls resound to the tread of little feet in cowhide shoes, and the grand drawing-rooms, parlors and dining-room have degenerated into a public school, where the young ideas of the poor white trash and "little niggers" are sprouted and trained in the paths of learning. Truly life seems but a fleeting show when one thinks of this once powerful and wealthy family, their fortunes broken, most of them dead and gone and the stately walls that once sheltered them resounding to the A, B, C, and multiplication table, and fast falling into the ruin and decay time is bringing upon them. L. L. MARSH.

Professor Drummond's Works and His Personality.

Perhaps there has never been anything in the purely religious line, in modern times at least, that has found so many readers, and those who were strongly moved by the thought expressed, as the little book entitled, "The Greatest Thing in the World." There is something in it that appeals to the inner, truer self; something that goes deeper than the ordinary religious writing and talking, so that it moves the popular heart to a far greater degree. The same may be said of the writer's other works, "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," and "Pax Vobiscum."

The personality of the author, Prof. Henry Drummond, has been almost entirely unknown to the people among whom he has won so wide a reputation, it having been extremely difficult to learn anything in regard to his life and surroundings. The *Christian Union*, is, however, responsible for the following facts which those of THE BLADE readers who have read and enjoyed his works will be glad to know.

Prof. Drummond occupies the chair of physical science in the Theological Seminary of the Free Church at Glasgow, Scotland. He was born in Stirling, four decades ago, was educated at the Divinity School and University of Edinburg.

When he was finishing his course in 1873, Mr. Moody visited the city and at once attracted him to the Mission work which he was conducting. He obtained a license as a minister to go on with the same work in and about Glasgow, for some time, and then visited South Africa, returning to take his present position.

Professor Drummond is exceedingly attractive in his personal appearance, being tall and thin, but straight as an arrow, with penetrating eyes and mobile features. His influence over an audience is very strong, and he speaks chiefly to men and boys, among whom he seems to feel that his work lies.

From Friend to Friend

Goes the story of the excellence of Hood's Sarsaparilla and what it has accomplished, and this is the strongest advertising which is done on behalf of this medicine. We endeavor to tell honestly what Hood's Sarsaparilla is and what it will do, but what it has done is far more important and far more potent. Its unequaled record of cures is sufficient to convince those who have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla that it is an excellent medicine.

Two Wishes.

Winkle—I wish I could devise some way of hanging up my clothes.

Noodle—I wish I could devise some way of getting them out after I have hung them up.—[Clothier and Furnisher.

HIS PROFESSION.

My boy and I rode in the train
One morning bright and clear.
"When I'm a grown-up man," said he,
"I'll be an engineer."
But soon the dust flew in his eyes
And heavy grew his head.
"I wouldn't be an engineer
For all the world," he said.

My boy was at a seaport town,
And saw the rolling sea.
"Mama," he said, one evening,
"A sailor I would be!"
We took him to a yacht race—
He had to go to bed!
"I wouldn't be a sailor, now,
For all the world," he said.

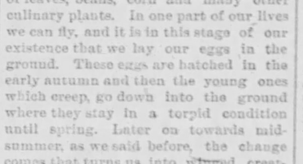
We read him stirring stories
Of soldiers and their fame.
"Ah! if it hadn't been for my mother——
Well, that was a long time ago. You've
got switched upon the wrong track I am
very sure, and as you haven't any mother
to help you get on the right one, God
helpin' me, I'll do it, if you let me.

"Preachin' isn't in my line, but there's
just one thing you don't want to forget,
and that is the good Father is giving you
a chance now to get back where you can
do right and feel right. Are you going
to take it?"

The boy answered faintly that he would try. He was taken into the freight-yard, and was under his friend's eye constantly, and it was not long before the man had so won his confidence that he told him his story.

There was trouble and dishonesty connected with it, but for two years the lad proved himself faithful and trustworthy in his new occupation. He was then advanced to a more responsible position, but there was something almost pathetic in his devotion to the man who had befriended him, and in his respect for the religion he professed.

Here was practical Christianity, worthy any man's emulation.—E. P.



1.—WHAT ARE WE?

We live in the ground and remain by day around the roots of plants, coming out at night to cut off the tender stems of leaves, beans, corn and many other culinary plants. In one part of our lives we can fly, and it is in this stage of our existence that we lay our eggs in the ground. These eggs are hatched in the early autumn and then the young ones which creep go down into the ground where they stay in a torpid condition until spring. Later on towards midsummer, as we said before, the change comes that turns us into winged creatures. Our appearance is very much dreaded for we are really quite destructive, and the housekeeper is always quite happy when she sees us make a mistake and fly into lighted candles and against hot lamps, where we are scorched and burned.

2.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

In sleep, not in dream;
In house, not in room;
In river, not in stream;
In music, not in band;
In rose, not in pink;
In form, not in girth;
In study, not in think;
In ringlets, not in curls;
The whole, of eight letters,
Quite clearly will show,
The portion of a flower
That I think you all know.

R. C.

3.—HIDDEN POETS.

The fire burns brightly.
When thou speakest, to thy words worth listening to.
I saw him standing by Roney's store.
That somewhat resembles the hug of a bear.

S. B.

4.—CONUNDRUMS.

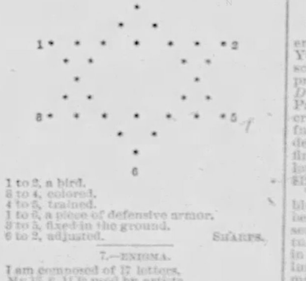
1.—Why should not secrets be told in a vegetable garden?
2.—When was Shakespeare a broker?

5.—CHARADE.

I dreamed I was walking out one day
And met my second and first,
Who was going to tell the enemy
Some news that he had heard
About the Colonial army.
On the first I just crooked my bow,
And would receive for his trouble,
A commission from General Howe.
He stopped by a post for his horse to drink
When a soldier, just come by,
And none too soon, the rascal
In a watery grave did lie.
No more could he use the nerve
Which forms my whole, as you see;
The nerve which no nation honors
More than the shrewd Yankee.

SID.

6.—STAR PUZZLE.



1 to 2, a bird.
3 to 4, colored.
4 to 5, trained.
5 to 6, a piece of defensive armor.
3 to 5, fixed in the ground.
6 to 2, adjusted.

SHARPS.

7.—ENIGMA.

I am composed of 17 letters.
My 16, 6, 11 is used by artists.
My 1, 17, 10 is used in catching fish.
My 7, 10, 14, 5 is a noun.
My 4, 15, 3 is something valued by men.
My 5, 12, 10, 8 is a boy's name.
My 12, 9, 5, 8 means strong.
My 9, 12, 16, 6, 15 is a man's name.
My 6, 2, 9 is classed with the animals.
My whole names a famous general.

WILLIE MILLER.

ANSWERS.

1. Dormouse.
2.

B
R I D
R A C E S
B I C Y C L E
D E C O R Y
S L Y
E

3. Sun-light.
4. 1. He is the last, get ready for the worst, and take what God sends.—Wanamaker's "Maxims of Success."
2. "Two gems, ruby and pearl."—Whittier.
5. Jean G. Whittier.
6. Beef, suet, pump, churn, oven, salt, pie, dish, butter, fork, tea, family, grater, pan, needle, spoon, spider, stand.
7. Washington.

Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
And men the world over shall love and rove,
In spite of war and human foes;
The darling passion is all my own,
For I'm the only person known
That wed to her lover's arms.

The Human Ear.

"The human ear," said a scientist to a Washington *Star* reporter, "is an organ the true inwardness of which the physicians have never been able to get at. They can examine the interior of the eye with ease by throwing into its dark chamber a ray of light reflected from a little mirror, and of late they have found it possible even to see the grey matter of the brain by looking through the little canal by which the optic nerve enters. The cavity behind the nose they inspect with the aid of a light placed far back in the mouth. They have no difficulty in seeing into the stomach by an electric apparatus. The intestines, likewise, are readily enough investigated, and the bladder also. But the ear, as to its internal arrangements, is unapproachable. It is even impossible to dissect it satisfactorily after death, for the reason that the parts collapse when the vital spark leaves the body."

—BURDOCK'S PILLS cure Sick Headache.

THE NEAT AND THE SLOUCH.

Man as a Summer Contrast to the Very Fashionably Attired Woman.

The summer is upon us, says the *New York Sun*, and oh, how the fashionable women are hustling at their wardrobes. How differently the two sexes get their clothes ready for a hot-weather outing. Here you have a husband and wife as they will be seen at a rural retreat. The man has made himself comfortable by means of easy garments, which is all

right; but he has also made a guy of himself. However, he likes to feel slouchy, and so he must be tolerated. Look at the pretty contrast afforded by his wife. Her cool-looking gown is suggestive of comfort, but otherwise there is no comparison. She looks nice enough to eat. He is unpalatable.

The charm of a woman's garb consists largely in its suggestion of purity, and that impression should never be lacking. Thus it is that some women in low-cut gowns look naked, while others seem to rise from their shoulder straps clothed with purity, and, through every absence of protection, quite unassailable. Of course, the effect they convey has nothing to do with morality. It is a sort of corporeal atmosphere. One woman's draperies slipping from her seems to be unworthy to touch her dignity. The lax folds of another's gown implies the half-covering of what is shameful. Women should study themselves more than the store windows, and think more of why they wear this and that than of what they wear.

CALICO IN MEIGS COUNTY.

Trouble to Get Wives in One of Ohio's Communities.

We fear there is something wrong with the Meigs county men—or women. A few weeks ago we noticed an advertisement in the Pomeroy *Tribune* of one Rice King, of Racine, who was in a bad way for a wife, and couldn't find one in his own neighborhood, says the Gallipolis *Tribune*. Now comes the Pomeroy *Telegraph* with an advertisement from John Rhodes, of Pomeroy, who is in the same deplorable condition. What does this mean? How does it happen that Meigs county men are obliged to advertise for wives?

Is there a scarcity of "calico" in our neighboring county, or have the men become so tremendous that the women will not trust them? It cannot be that desirable maidens are not to be found. There are scores of them all over Meigs, and there is no reason to doubt their perfect willingness—almost anxiety, in truth—to be joined in holy wedlock. All they ask is that the men shall be reputable and well-conditioned, and not too far advanced in life. After considerable meditation upon the peculiarities of the situation we have come to the conclusion that something must be the matter with the Meigs county men. What is it?

—From the *Herald of Faith*, St. Louis, Missouri, August 10, 1887:

Referring to Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria, the business manager of the *Herald of Faith* would say, that he gave this medicine a personal trial and was speedily cured of an unpleasant Intermittent Fever. He then recommended it to F. J. Tiefenbrauh, 1913 Papin street, and to police officer Meidenger, at the Union Depot, both of whom were cured by it of chills and fever of several years' standing. Recently his wife, after a fever of several days' duration, took a single dose

News of the Week.

Under this head we aim to give a summary of all important events occurring within the week, in compact yet easily understood form, accompanied by such explanations as may be necessary to a perfect comprehension. We regard this as a feature of the greatest value to all our readers, and especially to the younger members of the family.

YOUNG RAUM'S CASE.

Some of the Ways in Which he Was Using His Position to Make Money—A General Cleaning Out Needed.

The developments made in the case of young Raum, the assistant chief clerk of the pension office, have brought to the surface an avenue of income which is well known here, but which people living outside of Washington can hardly appreciate, viz.: the furnishing of places under government for a pecuniary consideration. Another occupation, that of loaning money to government employes at usurious rates of interest, was ventilated in the investigation by Gen. Bussey, subsequently made.

The loaning of money to clerks in the departments at usurious rates of interest has been common for many years. Many men have grown rich in the business—some of them men who now command the respect of the larger part of the community, which knows nothing of their business antecedents. One of the most prosperous real estate agents in Washington, the owner of a magnificent mansion and of large tracts of valuable property, made his start on the high road to prosperity loaning money to government clerks, and charging them exorbitant interest on the loans.

A Sample Instance.

A story of the methods of this man will illustrate the character of the business. The usual rate of interest on loans of this kind is 10 per cent a month. This is the rate which was charged by the clerk in the Pension office, J. W. Donahue, or by his principal in the case of Major Barker, recently investigated.

On the strength of the testimony in this case, the dismissal of Donahue was recommended to the secretary of the Interior. Ten per cent a month is 120 per cent a year. The former editor of a local paper who obtained a great deal of unpleasant notoriety a good many years ago by killing another newspaper man, who was making an attempt on his life, fell into the hands of a money shark who now deals in Washington real estate.

He was at that time not connected with any newspaper, but was working in one of the departments. Some years afterward, when he was engaged in active newspaper work, he came to a professional colleague and told him the story of a money transaction in which he had become involved while he was in the government service. He was urgently in need of $100. He had gone to one of the professional usurers who did business among the department clerks and had negotiated a loan of that amount, agreeing to pay 10 per cent for the use of the money. At the end of each month he has gone to the usurer, and renewed the note for the full amount.

He had done this month after month, for three years! In that time he had paid on this note $360, and he still owed the usurer the original amount—$100. He was continually "hard up" and he did not see his way clear to meet the note then; but he had begun to feel that he had paid about enough to release him from the obligation. The friend to whom he applied for advice told him to make the money-lender a proposition to pay him thereafter $10 a month for ten months, the note to bear on its face the agreement that it was to draw no interest.

As the claim was one which could not have been recovered in a court of law, this proposition would have been rather generous. But the debtor found a solution which he thought was more just if less generous. He left the city a little later without satisfying the note at all, and as a judgment against him would not have been of any value, his creditor had no recourse. The note has been outlawed before this time.

Threats of Dismissal, Etc.

The majority of the loans are made without security, the usurer holding over the head of his victim a threat of exposure which would likely result in his expulsion from the government service. Officers heads of the departments at Washington cannot prohibit their clerks borrowing money if they choose to do so; but these financial transactions must not be allowed to interfere with their usefulness as clerks or to bring discredit on the offices where they are employed.

The rule in the departments to-day is that any clerk who does not pay his just debts will lose his position. This rule was made necessary by the constant incursions of collectors who consumed valuable time of the clerks and interfered seriously with the business of the government. Now if a clerk incurs debts which he cannot pay, he knows that his creditor can obtain his dismissal by application to the chief clerk of the department in which he is employed.

Not a week passes that the chief clerk of one of the departments does not call one of his clerks before him and present to him the statement of some tradesman—often that of a laundress or a boarding-house keeper—and notify him that if the account is not settled, he will be dismissed from his place in the department. This is what frequently drives the government employes to the usurer.

How He Becomes Entangled.

For an immediate accommodation which will relieve him of the overhanging fear of dismissal he is willing to pay almost anything. At the end of the first month of his indebtedness he is no better able to satisfy his new creditor than he was to pay the old. He has saved enough money to pay the interest on the note, however, and he puts off the inevitable for another month by paying the 10 per cent. At the end of the next month, he again pays the interest and renews. If he keeps this up for a year, the lender has received the principal of the loan and 20 per cent interest for its use, and he is bountifully paid if the clerk should leave the government employ and repudiate the obligation. The chances are, however, that he will receive the principal many times over in interest payments.

THE AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN.

Gen. J. W. Foster is Getting it Ready For Announcemet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—Gen. J. W. Foster, who conducted the negotiations between this country and Spain for reciprocal relations, is in almost daily consultation with the President and officials of the state department in regard to the publication of the proclamation that is to announce the terms upon which the Spanish-American agreement is based. Mr. Foster is now attempting to negotiate an agreement for reciprocal trade with another country, the name of which is kept secret. There is no truth whatever in the report that has gone abroad that Mr. Foster is practically secretary of state ad interim, for his business with the government begins and ends with reciprocity.

MANY NEW FANGLED LETTER BOXES

Over a Thousand Designs Sent to Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—One thousand house letter boxes of every conceivable size, shape and substance are piled up in room 50, floor B, of the postoffice department, awaiting examination by the postmaster-general's commission, who are ready to hold their second session.

It is well known that an enormous amount of time in the aggregate is lost by letter-carriers while waiting for some one to come to the door or the window to receive mail matter. It is estimated that one-fourth of the carriers' time is lost in this way. For this reason Mr. Wanamaker asked models of some kind of box to obviate the difficulty, with the above result.

THE LARGEST GUN IN AMERICA.

It Will Discharge a Ball a Foot in Diameter.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The first 12-inch steel gun made in the United States has just been completed at the Watervleit arsenal, New York, and was shipped to Sandy Hook, the proving ground for testing. This is the largest steel gun built in this country, and the test, which will take place in a week or two, is looked forward to with great interest. The work at Watervleit is progressing finely, and this arsenal will turn out a number of 8-inch sea coast guns, besides a number of smaller ones during this year.

CABINET CHANGES.

Speculation as to Who the New Men Will Be—Russell A. Alger Spoken of For Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Commissioner of the Land Office Thomas C. Carter and Director of the Mint E. O. Leech, of Washington, were here yesterday. Mr. Carter is one of the best posted politicians in the country. In an interview he said:

"I don't pretend to speak by inspiration. It is of course expected that Secretary Proctor will retire from the War department and succeed Senator Edmunds. I should not be surprised if Gen. Russell A. Alger stepped into the cabinet soon after Gen. Proctor leaves it. I assume that his entrance to the cabinet would mean an abandonment of his Presidential aspirations, at least for 1892. But then, unless the situation changes, President Harrison will be renominated by acclamation. His administration has been clean, and the people are finding out daily that he is making one of the most efficient Presidents we ever had.

"Of course Mr. Blaine has an exceedingly powerful following. He is not, as I understand it, in any sense a candidate for presidential honors, being more than satisfied with the diplomatic portfolio he now holds. So long as the Republican party continues in control of the government, just so long can James G. Blaine be the American secretary of State."

"How about the report that Secretary Noble will resign?"

"I know nothing of it. Perhaps it emanated from the same source as did that which named me as his successor. I think it more likely that Commissioner of Pensions Green B. Raum will soon retire. The alleged irregularities in his office do not by any means reflect upon his honesty and integrity.

"If he retires some think Deputy Commissioner Andrew Davidson, of New York, will be chosen his successor. I understand the President has been seriously considering his name. Should New York be passed by I think it likely that an old soldier, either from the Northwest or the Pacific slope, would be selected. I hardly think there is anything in the report that the commissionership has been offered to Governor Steele, of Oklahoma."

Commissioner Carter and Director Leech spent most of thsir time while here with Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National bank. They returned to Washington last night.

Noble Talks of Resigning.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—(Special.)—Before leaving for his home in St. Louis, about a month ago, Secretary Noble confided to several of his intimate friends, that unless his visit home caused his shattered health to recuperate, he would not resume his official position. The President was also informed, but he urged the secretary not to carry his intention into effect, as his services were needed.

A member of the Cabinet admitted to-day that he feared the secretary would resign, and he stated further that the President and other members of the Cabinet had urged upon him not to do so. As is well known the President is anxious to keep every member of his Cabinet throughout the four years. He realizes that he may lose Secretary Proctor on account of his probable election to the Senate, but he is averse to having any more vacancies among his advisers. In political circles the announcement is accepted as a fact, and the name of General James S. Clarkson is mentioned as secretary Noble's successor.

ABOUT THE 4 1-2 PER CENT BONDS.

New York Bankers Ask to Have Them Extended at 2 Per Cent.

NEW YORK, June 5.—It was late yesterday afternoon when the conference with Secretary Foster closed. As soon as the meeting adjourned the gentlemen in attendance hurried away, saying that Assistant Treasurer Roberts would tell all about it. Mr. Roberts said that Mr. Jesse Seligman presided over the meeting, and that nearly every one present had taken part in the general discussion upon the 4½ per cent bonds to be redeemed by the government on September 1. The result of the discussion was the adoption of the following, on motion of George S. Coe, by a unanimous vote, Secretary Foster not voting:

Resolved, That this meeting, composed of representatives of banks and the best companies and bankers and brokers of New York, hereby express to the secretary of the Treasury its unanimous opinion that, in view of the necessity for an increase of circulating notes for the movement of the abundant coming crops of every variety, it is to the interest of the country at large to extend the maturing 4½ per cent bonds at the rate of 2 per cent, payable at the pleasure of the government, and that a lower rate of interest would tend to contract the currency at a time inconvenient to all business interests.

Secretary Foster took some part in the general discussion prior to the adoption of the resolution.

FOR THE COMFORT OF THE CATTLE.

Secretary Rusk Issues Orders Regulating the Modes of Shipping Them.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Secretary Rusk issued orders prescribing the rules and regulations to govern the shipment and transportation of cattle from the United States to foreign countries, under the new law providing for the safe transport of such animals. The regulations are elaborate, and provide for ample space for the animals, suitable deck fittings, shelter and ventilation. Shippeas are to furnish a foreman to be in charge of cattle, and one cattleman for each 25 head of cattle shipped.

A Much Needed Position Filled by President Harrison.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President has appointed Wm. D. Owen, of Logansport, Ind., superintendent of immigration. Mr. Owen is 45 years old, represented the Tenth Congressional district of Indiana in the last Congresses, and was the author of the new immigration law. He was strongly backed by labor organizations for the position to which he has been appointed. He will enter upon his duties within a few days.

Reduced Sigel's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The President has reduced the six years' sentence of Robert Sigel, son of General Sigel, to two years and nine months and directs a pardon to be issued to young Sigel then.

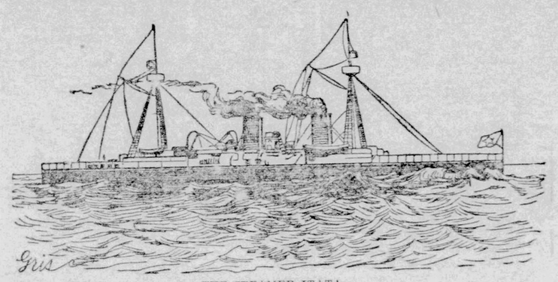
ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

FREE for 20 DAYS from date of this paper. Wishing to introduce our CRAYON PORTRAITS and at the same time extend our business this special offer. Send us a picture of yourself or any member of your family, living or dead, and we will make you a LIFE SIZE CRAYON PORTRAIT FREE OF CHARGE, provided you exhibit it to your friends as a sample of our work, and use your influence in securing our future orders. Place name and address on back of picture and it will be returned in perfect order. We make any change in picture you wish, not interfering with the likeness. Refer to any Bank in Chicago. Address all mail to PACIFIC PORTRAIT HOUSE, 108 & 110 Randolph St., CHICAGO, ILL.



THE STEAMER ITATA.

THE ITATA SURRENDERED.

She Puts Into Iquique and Gives Herself Up to the American War Ships There—Charleston Close Behind.

IQUIQUE, Chili, via Galveston, June 4.—The steamship Itata arrived here this morning from Tocopilla and has been delivered over to the American war ships now here. The Charleston is expected to arrive here to-day from Alca. The Itata has handed over all the arms she took from San Diego, consisting 5,000 rifles.

Admiral McCann will send the Itata back to the United States, probably under convoy of one of his cruisers as soon as she can coal and prepare for the return trip. She will be delivered to the United States court officers at San Deigo, and the proceedings against her for violation of the neutrality laws will be resumed at the point where they were interrupted by the unlawful departure of the steamship, and the responsible parties will, if they appear, also be called upon to answer the additional charge of contempt of court in running away while under injunction.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The Itata's flight began about the 5th of May. She had laid to off San Diego, Cal., and there taken on a cargo of small arms for the Chilian insurgents or congress faction. Her action was discovered by the United States marshal, who seized her for violation of the neutrality law. In confidence that there would be no resistance to the seizure the marshal left a deputy and two men in custody of the ship. During the night the Itata put to sea, but after she had gone a short distance the marshal's posse and the pilot were sent ashore in a small boat.

The matter was reported to Washington and the cruiser Charleston ordered to go in pursuit. The Charleston was at San Francisco, and before she could be coaled and provisioned the Itata had good five days' start of her. The Itata was conveyed at the outset by the Chilian warship Esmeralda, but the inability of the latter to obtain coal at Acapulco put her out of the race. The commander of the Itata had hoped to make some port in the hands of the insurgents, but the fact that he was out of coal and short of provisions, as well as the knowledge that he was closely pursued, drove him to Inique. Ships of the United States navy that were there awaiting her coming promptly demanded her surrender, and the commander of the Itata, after a brief parley, complied. The ship and her cargo are now in the custody of the United States and will probably be taken to San Francisco by the crusier Charleston, which is expected to arrive within the next twelve hours. The captain of the Itata now sees the eggregious blunder he made in sending off the deputy marshal and his men.

FORMIDABLE ALLIANCE MOVEMENT.

Jerry Simpson and President Polk Going to Talk to Forty States.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Col. L. L. Polk, president of the National Farmers, Alliance, and Congressman Jerry Simpson left Saturday evening for Lacrosse, Wis., to attend a convention of the different industrial organizations of that state, which meets Tuesday for the purpose of uniting with the National Alliance as one working body.

After the organization of the Alliance is completed they will make several speeches in that state and then proceed to Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, where mass meetings have been arranged by the Alliance leaders of those states to discuss the principles of the order.

President Polk says: "Every state in the Union will be actively canvassed by the talent in the Alliance in the way of speakers, lecturers and canvassers, who will fully explain the objects of the Alliance and what will be asked in the way of state and national legislation."

President Polk has arranged through his forty state Alliance presidents to have mass meetings at several points in each of the forty states, during the next four months, with a view of accomplishing the greatest amount of work in the shortest possible time. He will have hundreds of speakers at work at the same time throughout the entire union, educating, as he says, the masses to the Alliance cause before the meeting of the fifty-second congress.

TO GET READY FOR BUSINESS.

The Steamer Corwin to Start to Bering Sea at Once.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Acting Secretary Spaulding has telegraphed instructions to the commander of the revenue steamer Corwin at San Francisco, to prepare that vessel for a trip to Bering sea. This is in anticipation of an agreement by all the countries interested for a close season in the seal fisheries, and to guard against any possibility of delay on the departure of the Corwin when the agreement is concluded.

CLEVELAND WILL BE A FARMER.

He Secures a Little Garden Spot at Hackensack, N. J.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 5.—It is stated that ex-President Cleveland has secured a lease, with purchase option, of what is known as the "Joe Jefferson Place," in Saddle River Valley, near the line that divides New York state and New Jersey. The estate comprises about 50 acres. The large stone house upon it, which it is said the ex-president will use for a summer home, is long and low, being built in Dutch style. The farm is in the prettiest part of the valley and the house is surrounded by beautiful lawns and shade trees.

GREAT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

It is Law of Variation of the Tension of Aqueous Vapor.

LONDON, June 4.—General Stewart Stanley, of South California, announces that he has discovered the law of variation of the maximum tension of aqueous vapor, a principle hitherto regarded as impossible of discovery. It would thus appear that after a hundred years of research science has finally solved one of the most difficult problems, and that we can now legislate for the control of the atmosphere and of the steam origin.

SUNDAY SIN AT GARFIELD'S TOMB

The Trustees will not Allow Visiters Hereafter on the Sabbath.

CLEVELAND, O., June 4.—Trustees of Lake View cemetery have decided to close the grounds on Sunday, on account of the desecration of picnickers and people who have no respect for the place. Workingmen are very angry at Garfield's tomb being shut from their view on the only spare day they have, while others are displeased that such action should be made necessary by the guests to the cemetery.

London's Population.

LONDON, June 5.—The census of London shows a population of 4,211,056. The outer ring has a population of 1,423,276.

The Solar Eclipse.

MOUNT HAMILTON, Cal., June 6.—The solar eclipse was successfully observed at Lick observatory this morning.

MACDONALD DEAD.

Canada's Aged Premier Passed Peacefully Away After a Long Life of Honor and Usefulness—The Funeral Wednesday.

OTTAWA, June 8.—Sir John Macdonald died at 10:15 o'clock Saturday night. Death came peacefully to the aged premier. He was unconscious to the last. The pulse fluttered, the breath came shorter and then all was still.

The remains of the dead leader were embalmed yesterday. The embalmer says Sir John's body is less emaciated than was generally supposed.

The official programme of the funeral arrangements is as follows: The body will be privately moved from Earnscliffe to the parliament buildings and will lie in state there from 10 o'clock Tuesday morning till the hour of the funeral. The state funeral will leave the parli-

ment buildings at 1 o'clock Wednesday, for St. Albans church and thence to the Canadian Pacific railway station, whence the body will be conveyed to Kingston. The body will lie in state at the city hall, Kingston, until Thursday noon when the interment will take place.

Deep sympathy is expressed for Lady Macdonald, and messages of sympathy and condolence are pouring in from every quarter of the globe. In every church in the city lengthy references were made to the deceased statesman.

Arrangements have been made to fire minute guns here and in every city in Canada on Wednesday afternoon, during the progress of the funeral. Hundreds visited Earnscliffe to-day. Cards were left at the gates. Stalwart policemen excluded the general public.

Queen Victoria has called from Balmoral to the governor general that she was deeply pained to learn of Sir John's death, which she regarded as a great loss to Canada and the sovereign. Her majesty extended her heartfelt sympathy to Lady Macdonald in her bereavement. Other dispatches have also been received from Lord Salisbury and scores of other notable persons in England. All the lieutenant governors of the various provinces have telegraphed their condolence.

The casket in which the remains will be interred was made in West Meridan, Conn. It is of rolled steel, and is painted a beautiful rose color. The massive handles consist of solid bars of oxidized silver, and extend along both sides of the coffin. On the lid are three large silver figures, emblematic of the flight of time, in white silk. The outside of the casket is made of solid oak, and also displays heavy silver handles. The inscription on the silver plate has not yet been engrossed.

GUESSING ON CANUCK POLITICS.

A Slate as Arranged by One of the Prominent Statesmen.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 3.—A prominent French Canadian politician, who is considered an authority, says that the cabinet will be reorganized by Sir John Thompson, with the following important changes:

Premier and minister of justice, Sir John Thompson.

Minister of railways, Hon. J. A. Chapleau.

Ministers of public works, G. A. Kirkpstrick.

President of the council, W. B. Ives.

Leader of the senate, Lieut.-Gov. Angers.

The politician said that the remaining portfolios would remain the same except that some French-Canadian member would succeed Chapleau as secretary of state and that Hon. J. Carling will probably retire from the cabinet to make room for Meredith, the present leader of the opposition in the Ontario house. Sir Hector will be made Lieutenant-governor of Quebec and Sir Charles Tupper will stay where he is. It is all "bosh" about Sir John Thompson reorganizing the premiership.

TORONTO, June 9.—The *Globe*, (Liberal) discussing the political situation, says: "Though Sir Charles Tupper has been telegraphed for, the present impression is that Sir John Thompson will become first minister.

Sir Charles Tupper seems to have been dropped out of the reckoning. His appearance, as first minister, would have excited the hostility of Liberals and have provoked not a few Tories.

"Mr. Abbott, who was talked of a week ago, has also been set aside. Government by him would mean government by Mr. Van Horne, and the general conviction is that Mr. Van Horne already wields as much influence in and out of Parliament as any single railroad magnate ought to enjoy.

"Liberalism is in the control of all the provincial governments with one or two important exceptions, and its triumph at Ottawa is merely a question of a few months. For, not only is the old man himself dead, but his system of government has run its course, and came to its end with him.

"In the nature of things the establishment of a new policy will call for new men, but, and this is said in all sincerity, the Liberals are far too deeply impressed with the formidable character of the job of extricating the country, to be eager or anxious to enter into possession."

RUSSIA IS ALMOST BANKRUPT.

Startling Statements Made By a London Lecturer Last Night.

LONDON, June 5.—Prof. Geffcken lectured at the German exhibition last evening on the subject of Russian finances. The lecturer gave a startling array of statistics showing the bankrupt condition of the Russian agricultural classes, the stagnation existing in the industries and the overwhelming indebtedness of the state. The Russian budget of 1890, he said, amounted to £111,000,000, of which the public debt absorbed £33,000,000 and defences £32,000,000—an enormous burden on a country where 92 per cent of the population are poor. Of £120,000,000 of inconvertable paper money, only £26,000,000 was covered by a metallic reserve.

CHEAP PETROLEUM FOR CANADA.

The Government is Moving to Abolish the Tariff Upon It.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 5.—It is understood that the government is considering the request of those refiners and manufacturers who are using or desire to use crude oil for fuel, that that article be placed on the free list, and it is expected that some action toward the cheapening of an article of such general use will follow.

THE BACCARAT TRIAL.

A Juror Gets the Prince of Wales to Say He Thinks Cummings Cheated — The Trial To-day.

LONDON, June 3.—In the famous gambling case, yesterday afternoon, the plaintiff was subjected to further examination concerning some letters written by him, and then the Prince of Wales was called to the witness box. The prince half smiled when he arose from his arm-chair on the left of the lord chief justice, and walked slowly to the witness box, his every movement watched by all present. The prince gave his testimony in a clear voice and with an unruffled brow.

He said he had known Cummings for 20 years and never thought him tricky. The statement written out by the five other visitors he had had locked up until now.

He was cross-examined, telling the details of the game, who cheated and who didn't, and how he knew it, etc.

Smiles were visible everywhere at this bit of questioning.

"Have you met the plaintiff, Sir William Gordon Cummings, since the occurrence at Cranby Croft?" asked Sir Charles.

"No," answered the prince.

"And have you intimated that you cannot meet him?"

"It would be more agreeable not to do so."

An inquisitive juryman arose in his box at this juncture, and asked:

"Are the jury to understand that you were banking on these two occasions and saw nothing of the alleged malpractice?"

"It is very easy for a banker when dealing cards not to see anything, especially when in the company of friends in a country house. You do not for a moment suppose that any one will play unfairly?," answered the prince.

"What was your opinion at the time of the charges made against the plaintiff?"

To this the prince suavely replied: "The charges made against him were so unanimous that I had not any other course open to me than to believe them."

Profound astonishment resulted from the frank avowal of the prince. Cummings was again put on the stand, when he stated that he had lived in a fool's paradise for a long time, fearing the scandal would reach his clubs and regiment. That he had not thought of cutting his throat from shame, as gossiped. That he had retained £235 of the winnings.

The prince was again cross-examined, but as he appeared peevish at some of the most important questions, the great lawyers let him down easy, without finding out anything.

This morning the arguments in the case began, the room being crowded as much as ever and the snobbery being as plainly manifested as ever.

LONDON, June 4.—Sir Charles Russell, for the defendants in the gambling case, continued his argument. He said that his clients had been, much against their wishes, compelled to take the course which they had adopted. There were nine persons concerned in this "melancholy business," continued Sir Charles in a low voice, full of feeling, "all of whom have known the plaintiff, Sir William Gordon Cumming, for many years. The plaintiff admitted," he said, raising his voice slightly, "that his accusers were acting conscientiously in this matter, and the jury would find it impossible to believe that those persons were mistaken in regard to the character of the plaintiff's conduct on the nights of the 8th and 9th of September, 1890. The plaintiff had admitted that they were all persons of honor and honesty, and having made the charges, they adhered to them, and the plaintiff had not asked to be confronted with either of his accusers. The objection to secrecy came from Mr. Lycett Green, who asked that the matter be hushed out then and there, to outer to avoid the possibility of the plaintiffs afterward repudiating the charges. The plaintiff," continued Sir Charles Russell, after an effective pause, and again raising his voice slightly, "had signed a degrading, humiliating document, and he did not take steps to bring his slanderers to justice until he found himself in another impass. Then he turned upon those who had been quite prepared to keep their agreement, though in their eyes he was a dishonored man."

With this remark Sir Charles seemed to take up another line of argument, for he said, gazing earnestly at the jury, "and now how about the three principal actors and the plaintiff's action in regard to them? Do you, gentlemen of the jury, do the plaintiff the slight credit that each of those gentlemen believed him guilty? He knew that in their eyes he was no longer in the category of honorable men." Continuing, Sir Charles Russell dilated upon the innocent character of the Tranby Croft card party and the mild character of the baccarat games played there in September last.

At the request of Sir Charles Russell, models of the whist tables each nightcap Tranby Croft, in September, for playing baccarat, in defiance of regular baccarat tables, with the position of the players especially marked upon them were procured. Sir Charles Russell also caused the jury to be shown photographs of the rooms.

Sir Charles Russell also dwelt upon the intricacies of the game of baccarat and explained to the jury that from the positions which, as they could see from the tables, the players occupied, it was utterly impossible for the witness to be mistaken as to the conduct with which Sir William Gordon Cumming was charged.

Sir Charles Russell in scathing terms denounced Sir William Gordon Cumming for resting under such an odious imputation as this, adding: "It was said that this was done in order to avoid a scandal which would involve the Prince of Wales. But a man of honor, if there were fifty princes in the case, would not have allowed his honor to be clouded for any such consideration.

Cumming Lost.

LONDON, June 9.—The baccarat trial closed to-day. The lord chief justice at the opening of his speech explained to the jury at length the difference of an action for slander, as this one is, and an action for libel. Lord Coleridge then entreated the jury to keep their minds steadily on the evidence and on the evidence only.

Continuing, the lord chief justice analyzed at length the evidence given by the plaintiff, which evidence, he said, was well worthy of consideration. The plaintiff, he added, had his counters on a piece of white paper and would have been less likely to be detected if he had, as the others did, put their counters on the cloth of the table.

During another portion of his summing up, Lord Coleridge said that the Prince of Wales's presence at Tranby Croft was sufficient to explain Mr. Lycett Green's objection to creating a disturbance in the baccarat room or elsewhere by calling attention to the actions which he objected to on the part of Sir William Gordon Cumming.

The case was then submitted to the jury. They retired and were gone but a short time, when they returned a verdict for the defendant.

From the time the jury retired to deliberate upon their verdict until the moment they returned to court, only fifteen minutes elapsed, showing apparently that they were of one opinion as to the merits of the case.

Methodists Don't Like It.

CARDIFF, June 5.—The Methodists of South Wales concluded their quarterly meeting yesterday. Before adjourning they adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting learns with regret from the proceedings in the high court of justice, that the Prince of Wales took part in a game of baccarat at Tranby Croft on September 9, 1890, and thus gave countenance to gambling in one of its most insidious and ruinous forms, the force of his example thus encouraging vice among the people. We respectfully submit that such a course is unbecoming in one who professes the religious sense of the people, and drags the royal house from the high position in which it stood and tends to lessen the loving and devoted affection to the throne which has been ever cherished by us.

HOW CHINAMEN GET OVER THE LINE.

Evidence That They Are Being Smuggled Over at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 6.—Wholesale smuggling of Chinamen is believed to be going on in this city. Yesterday morning a patrolman saw two white men leading three of them through a secluded street toward the section where most of the Chinese live. He shot his revolver to attract help, but before it came the party scattered. The officers are at work, and it is expected that some interesting facts will be brought to light within a few days.

IN RUSSIA.

Newspapers Forbidden to Speak of the Terrible State of Affairs —News of the Old World.

LONDON, June 4.—The *Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent gives a pitiable account of the destitution prevailing in the districts of Kazan, Simbirsk, Samara, Nizhni Novgorod, and Pena. The correspondent says that hundreds of persons have died of hunger in the past five weeks. Tax collectors are seizing goods by the wholesale. The peasants in the Simbirsk and Samara districts have revolted and have attacked the corn magazines. A number of conflicts have occurred between the peasants and troops, and several persons have been killed and many injured. Gloomy harvest prospects increase the horror of the situation. The minister of the interior has forbidden any reference to the famine by the newspapers.

WAR PROBABLE IN GAUTEMALA.

Late Advices Indicate That Everything is Ripe for a Revolution.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says that advices have been received there from the City of Guatemala to the effect that secret meetings are being held in the Altas or upper districts of Guatemala, at which revolutionary plans are being formulated for the overthrow of the Barillas government. These meetings are attended by some of the most prominent residents, and speeches are made urging separation. Some of the small garrisons at various towns are ready to join the separationists, and many rich coffee planters are ready to secede, and furnish money to erect a new republic. The people openly declare that they will no longer endure Barilas's despotism, and an early outbreak is expected.

ORDERS TO GO SOUTH AT ONCE.

The German Fleet Cannot Even Have Time Enough to Coal.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—Admiral Valois, commanding the German squadron, which arrived here from Yokohoma, en route to Chili yesterday, received instructions last night to proceed south to-morrow at noon. Deeming it impossible to coal in so short a time, the admiral cabled to Berlin for an extension of time at least until Monday morning, and he expects to receive a reply to-day. There is however very little hope expressed among the officers that the request will be granted, and they expect to leave with a short supply of fuel, and will proceed as far as Panama at least.

HER MAJESTY DON'T WANT THE GRIP

It Has Broken Out at Her Summer Residence and She is Scared.

LONDON, June 3.—Intelligence has been received here from Balmoral, the queen's summer residence in the highlands of Scotlands, that influenza in a severe form has broken out there. A large number of the domestics attached to the queen's household have been attacked by the disease, and many of them are confined to their beds. Her Majesty is afraid that she may contract the disease and is consequently taking the greatest precautions to avoid it.

NO LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAYS.

An Important Petiton from Catholic Cardinals to Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 3.—Cardinal Taschereau and other members of the Quebec clergy are petitioning parliament to amend the election laws so as to make it an offense punishable by imprisonment to use liquor for corruptive purposes during election times. Free whiskey, they assert, has a demoralizing effect on such occasions.

May Settle Irish Differences.

DUBLIN, July 4.—In an interview on Irish affairs to-day, the most Rev. Thomas W. Croke, D. D., archbishop of Cashel and Emly, declared that many of the Irish members of the House of Commons were desirous of settling the trouble existing in the Nationalist party by forming a union of the factions and selecting Mr. John Dillon as their leader. The archbishop said that Mr. William O'Brien supported Mr. Justin McCarthy as the leader of the party.

A Workingman's Pension Fund.

PARIS, June 3.—At a Cabinet council held at the Elysee palace to-day the ministers discussed a scheme for the establishment of a workingman's pension fund, which would realize an amount ranging from $60,000 to $120,000 annually, for the relief of those entitled to the money after they had been 30 years at work.

Will Quarantine Foreign Stock.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 9.—The privy council has passed an order, on the report of the minister of agriculture, to make the quarantine against sheep and swine, imported from Europe, 15 days, the same as the United States quarantine against sheep and swine from Europe.

A Future King is Dying.

STOCKHOLM, June 9.—Prince Gustave, Duke of Vormeland, oldest son of King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway, and heir apparent to the throne, is dangerously ill. The prince is suffering from influenza.

Foreign Notes.

The czar says he is going to keep on persecuting Jews.

The recent storm was general throughout Europe.

THE MONUMENT FOR JEFF DAVIS.

His Rebel Confederates Meet and Make Plans to Honor Him.

JACKSON, Miss., June 3.—The United Confederate veterans are having their annual reunion here. After the organization and adopting resolutions on the death of Gen. Featherstone yesterday, a resolution was submitted providing for the appointment of a committee to consult with Mrs. Jefferson Davis with a view of determining upon and fixing the final burial place of ex-President Jefferson Davis, that immediate steps may be taken by this organization towards the speedy erection of a monument to Mr. Davis. The resolutions were referred. It was stated that the want of a definite location of the site retards collections of subscriptions therefor.

HAD $40,000 IN A HAND-SATCHEL.

The Satchel Has Disappeared and Its Owner Cannot Find It.

CHICAGO, June 9.—E. D. Thayer, the aged president of the Brandon National bank of Brandon, Vt., after transacting some business in Omaha left that place for Chicago on Friday, with a small hand-satchel containing $40,000 in notes and mortgages. While he was in the dining car, en route, the bag disappeared and he has been unable to get any trace of it since.

THIRD PARTY PEOPLE IN IOWA.

They Endorse the Cincinnati Platform With Railroads as a Side Issue.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 4.—A convention of People's party admirers were held here yesterday, 150 persons attending. The Cincinnati platform was endorsed and issue on the railroad question was made besides. The following ticket was nominated: Governor, A. J. Westfall; lieutenant-governor, W. F. Scott; railway commissioner, D. F. Rogers.

INVENTORIED BARNUM'S PROPERTY.

Not Worth Half as Much as People Thought he Was.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 9.—The appraisers appointed to investigate the estate of the late P. T. Barnum have completed their work and filed the result with the Probate court. Following is the total:

Personal property, $1,983,509; real estate, $2,963,933; grand total, $4,279,582.

Wool on the Free List.

PARIS, June 3.—In the debate on the bill in the chamber of deputies to-day, it was decided to exempt from duty rough wools in bulk and feather ornaments, and the duties proposed by the tariff committee on colored wools in bulk and combed and carded wools were adopted.

Price of Stock TO BE ADVANCED WEDNESDAY, JULY 1

AN INVESTMENT

That will Double in 12 Months

PAYING SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS APRIL and OCTOBER.

STOCK OF THE

Ga.-Ala. Investment and Development Company.

Capital Stock, $4,500,000. Shares, $10 each, par value, full paid and Subject to no Assessments.

Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, - - - - - President
Hon. JAMES W. HYATT, Late Treasurer of U. S. - - - - Treasurer

DIRECTORS.

Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts.
Hon. LOGAN H. ROOTS, of Arkansas.
Hon. A. G. WYMAN, ex-Treas. of U. S., of Nov.
Hon. JAS. W. HYATT, ex-Treas. of U. S., of Conn.
GEO. C. SCOFIELD, Pres. N. Y. Con. Co. of N. Y.
THOS. C. SMITH, Pres. 12th Ward Bank, Brooklyn.
L. M. SANFORD, Pres. Bank of New Castle, of Del.
C. W. PERKINS, Cashier, Boston, Mass.

ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. JOHN B. GORDON, ex-Governor of Georgia.
Hon. ROBERT L. TAYLOR, ex-governor of Tennessee.
Hon. J. B. FORAKER, ex-Governor of Ohio.
Hon. HUGH. R. BRYANT, of Washington, D. C.
Hon. E. F. MANN, Supt. C. & M. R. R. of N. H.
E. R. TRUE, Cash. U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.
HENRY FRUCHTWANGEN, Member N. Y. Stock Ex.
P. S. ROOTS, Cash. First Nat. Bank, Little Rock, Ark.
F. Y. ROBERTSON, Pres. F. Nat. Bank, Kearney, Neb.
Hon. D. C. SCOVILLE, of New York City, N. Y.

SUFFOLK TRUST CO., Transfer Agts.
EXCHANGE BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY CONSISTS OF

FIRST. 3300 City Lots, or 3922 acres of land in the city of Tallapoosa, Haralson county, Georgia, the residue remaining unsold of 2500 acres, on the center of which the city was originally built. Estimated value on organization of company, Oct. 1, 1890, $1,984,705, but largely increased in amount and present value since that time by additional purchases of city lands and improvements and developments added.

SECOND. 2458 acres of valuable mineral land, adjacent to the city of Tallapoosa, all located within a radius of six miles from the center of the city. Present value, $1,229,000.

THIRD. The leased Capital Stock of the Georgia, Florida & Alabama

THE FISHERY TROUBLE.

The Official Correspondence Between the State Departments of Canada and the United States—Tupper's Views.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 5.—The first installment of a paper dealing with the Washington reciprocity negotiations has been laid before the Dominion parliament. In bringing down the paper Sir John Thompson explained that he could not bring down everything, as he has not received permission, but he expects to make the remaining documents public within a few days.

The documents presented include the protest of the Canadian government against the projected United States treaty with Newfoundland. The facts of this branch of the case are as follows:

When Newfoundland negotiated the treaty, Sir Julian Pauncefote cabled the colonial office that

Canadian Opinion on the Subject

should be invited. Simultaneously, Sir John Macdonald communicated with Sir Charles Tupper, urging him to enter an objection to the convention on the ground that it would be injurious to Canada, and that it would violate the imperial policy of considering the Atlantic fisheries in the foreign negotiations as a whole. The result of the protest was the postponement of the Newfoundland treaty and the endeavor to make a bargain for Canada.

The most important communications are the reports by Sir Charles Tupper of his interviews with Mr. Blaine. He says:

"Mr. Blaine said he had understood Canada had taken some exception to the proposed arrangement with the United States by Newfoundland. I admitted that such was the case, and that I had explained to her majesty's government that in connection with the question of Atlantic fishery the interest of Canada and of Newfoundland had always been regarded as inseparable, and that the treaties of 1854 and 1871 provided for the participation of Newfoundland by the action of its legislature, that the ratification of the treaty of 1888 depended upon the approval of Newfoundland, and that there appeared to be great objections on many accounts to the interests involved being dealt with separately.

"I then told Mr. Blaine that I wished to remove the idea, if he entertained it, which had been promulgated in Canada and the United States, that the present government of the Dominion was not warmly in favor of the most friendly relations with the United States.

"Mr. Blaine said it did not appear necessary to negotiate any treaty with Newfoundland, as that colony had expressed its readiness to give the United States the privileges they enjoyed by their own action, and that they proposed not only to

Give Bait to United States

fishermen, but to refuse to give the same privilege to Canada. I told Mr. Blaine that the bait act in Newfoundland had received the assent of her majesty upon the distinct pledge of Sir Ambrose Shea, then premier of Newfoundland, that Canadian vessels would not be affected by it.

"Then, I understand the courts of Newfoundland had declared action taken under that act was not legal. I added that her majesty had power to disallow any bill that might be passed upon the subject by the colony. I told Mr. Blaine that Sir John Macdonald had understood that Mr. Blaine had not been well, and that Sir John had suggested that it might be more convenient to Mr. Blaine to take up the consideration of those questions at a later period, and, that pending consideration of these questions at a later period the Dominion parliament would be asked to continue the modus vivendi to avoid friction in the meanwhile.

"Sir John Macdonald and the party which sustained him had the strongest desire to promote reciprocal trade between the two countries, and the hopes in that direction were greatly strengthened by the decided measures which Mr. Blaine had taken to promote reciprocal trade with other countries, and that I could not see why he could not, with great advantage to the United States as well as Canada, extend to the north the same policy he had pursued with other countries south whose trade was

Very Much Smaller

than that between the Dominion and the United States. I said that the fact that he had expressed his readiness to receive the representations that Canada wished to make would show that he was quite open to consider that question.

"I was further strengthened in my views, I added, by the disposition he had shown to make reciprocal arrangements with the colony of Newfoundland. After the modus vivendi an arrangement was made by which licenses given in Canada or Newfoundland covered the waters of both. The fact that a large number of licenses were taken out in Canada led to the conclusion that Canada was the best base of supplies for the fishermen of the United States, who, in going to the grand banks of Newfoundland from Gloucester, naturally passed near the coast of Nova Scotia, where they were entitled to obtain not only all the bait and other commercial privileges they required, but in addition were entitled to ship crews and transship by rail their fish in bond through Canada to the markets of the United States.

THOUGHT INDIANS WERE ALIENS.

Western Labor Unions Kick Against Them on That Ground.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Superintendent Beckus, of the Genoa, Neb., industrial training school for Indians, reported to the Indian bureau that some time ago he arranged with the Oxnard Beet Sugar company of Norfolk, Neb., to give employment to a number of the Indian boys of the school in pulling weeds from their beet fields. The boys were to receive the same wages as white help; since making this arrangement, however, Mr. Backus has learned that on June 8 a meeting of laboring men was held at Norfolk, at which resolutions were passed protesting against the employment of Indians, "or any other alien labor," as contemplated. Since learning of this action Mr. Backus has decided to keep the boys at the school and asked the commissioners to approve his action. The commissioners, however, disapproved of his action in surrendering his agreement and expressed his surprise at it. The commissioner, in speaking of the matter to-day, said it was the policy of the government to make the Indians self-supporting as soon as possible, and when an opportunity offered whereby the Indian boys could earn something for themselves, he thought the opportunity should be made the most of.

The commissioner was greatly amused at the statement that the Indians were "aliens."

HE IS INCREASING THE PENSIONS.

Commissioner Raum Rushing the Work of Rewarding Heroes.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Commissioner Raum, of the Pension bureau, in speaking of arrangements he is still further increase the issue of pension certificates, and hopes to be able to reach a daily issue of from 1,800 to 1,900, which would be an increase of about 400.

During Gen. Raum's incumbency the number of cases awaiting investigation by special examiners in the field has been reduced from 14,225 to 2,200, and in consequence of special examiners now in the field have been called in. There are now about seventeen vacancies in the bureau which will soon be filled, and these appointments, together with the 40 special examiners, will increase the working force of the office to 57. Gen. Raum said to-day that his present force was doing exceedingly good work, and he expected to make a better record this year than ever before. The number of certificates issued last week was 5,067, the first payments on which aggregated $594,894.

Five Lost Brothers and Sisters Suddenly Chance to Find Each Other.

COVINGTON, Ky., June 5.—There will be held in this city, at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Conley, a reunion of three brothers and two sisters who have each been lost to the other since childhood. They were the children of a soldier named McGladeny, who died from exposure, the mother dying while he was in the field. The children were kept at the orphans until large enough to be bound out. Each has been hunting for some of the rest for over 10 years and in the last few days David, now a Newport policeman, has stumbled across the whole family, each one living near this city. Each has succeeded in the world and become a leading personage in his vicinity.

NO Experiments

With our food. Good health is too highly important to permit experiments to be made upon us with the new, cheaply made, crude, untried baking powders. Only baking powders thoroughly tested and proven by long, practical use to be perfectly pure, reliable, and wholesome, must be permitted in our food. There is no experimenting when Royal Baking Powder is used. It has been the standard baking powder for over a quarter of a century, and its reputation is established as the finished, perfect leavening agent. It is always uniform, never fails in its work, makes food more palatable and wholesome than it can be otherwise made, and because of its greater leavening power, as shown by the Government tests, is the most economical of all the baking powders.

The U. S. Gov't Chemist says: "ROYAL BAKING POWDER is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public." The Canadian Gov't Chemist says: "ROYAL BAKING POWDER is pure, 23 per cent. stronger, and far superior to all others."

If any one attempts to experiment upon you, or with your food, by sending you any substitute for Royal Baking Powder, send it back.

BENSON J. LOSSING DEAD.

He Passed Quietly Away at His Home on the Hudson on June 4—Sketch of His Life.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 4.—The city was startled by the report this morning that one of its most distinguished citizens, Dr. Benson J. Lossing was dead. Mr. Lossing is widely known as one of the greatest of modern historians.

Benson John Lossing was born in Beckman, Dutchess county, New York, February 12, 1813. In early youth he attended the district school, from which he was apprenticed to a watchmaker in Poughkeepsie. Here he served four years, when he was taken into partnership. Two years later he became joint proprietor and editor of the Poughkeepsie *Telegram*, and in 1835, with his partner, founded the literary journal, the Poughkeepsie *Casket*. He studied the art of wood engraving and became most proficient. In 1828 he became editor and illustrator of the *Family Magazine*. In 1839 he established himself in New York as a wood engraver. In 1848 he matured the plan for his principal work, the "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," which was published in three volumes in 1850-1852. For twenty years Mr. Lossing was a contributor of illustrated articles to Harper's. Mr. Lossing wrote a volume, The Hudson from the Wilderness to the Sea, in 1860-1; The Life and Times of Philip Schuyler, two volumes, in 1860; Pictorial Field Book of the Civil War of the United States, three volumes, 1866; Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812, 1868. Since 1868 Mr. Lossing has lived on his farm near Dover Plains, N. Y. Besides the works above mentioned are over a score of others of great value.

THE DETROIT ASSEMBLY CLOSED.

Brief Resume of the Last Day's Proceedings.

DETROIT, Mich., June 3.—The opening devotional meeting of the assembly was unusually earnest and tender. After routine business, the chairman of the commitee on worldly amusements, explained the meaning of its recommendation of judicious discipline, which report it was yesterday instructed to modify. Its reference to progressive euchre, as reconstructed, was read, and after reference to the deliverances of previous assemblies, Dr. Condit, a member of the committee, thought only the first resolution, which was referred to former deliverances of the assembly, was needed. The final form deprecated all amusements which Christians cannot engage in in Christ's name.

The finance committee reported through Elder Johnson that the receipts were $2,000. The committee on the report on systematic of benevolence reported an increase of some $225,000 in the gifts of the living. The total of the benevolent contribution of our church for the year were $333,751. Recommendation to contribute regularly and on system to all the boards were adopted.

The committee on a general missionary conference recommended its postponement for this year and that synodical conferences take its place for the present. Adopted.

The committee on church polity reported on certain overtures. It decided that trustees of churches can not control the ordinances of worship. Report adopted.

A committee of arrangements for the meeting at Portland, Ore., was appointed.

The final roll call was reached a little before 4 o'clock. Some failed to respond, but a remarkably large percentage answered "here."

General resolutions of thanks were then passed and adopted by unanimous vote.

Standing Clerk Moore read the minutes for approval, and, with the benediction, the assembly dissolved.

MICHIGAN'S SQUAW-BUCK SENATOR.

He is Charged With Accepting a Bribe of $300.

DETROIT, June 6.—(Special.)—The *Tribune*, this morning, prints a sensational story from Lansing, in which Senator Friedlander, famous as having two wives and one of them a squaw, is charged with accepting $300 to work against a bill to unite the cities of Oscoda and Au Sable. He was one of the men put into the stolen seats in the senate, and to get there promised Mayor Solomon, of Oscoda, to work for the consolidation.

Solomon says $600 was raised to pay him "for his trouble," as Friedlander had said he could not live on $3 per day. Of this $300 had been turned over. Last Friday the bill came up, and Friedlander got his collegues to vote against it, and it was lost. This has made Solomon extremely angry, and he has told the whole story of bribery and corruption, and says he will swear to it at any investigation and tell a lot more besides.

GEN. SCHOFIELD TO GET MARRIED.

It Will be a Great Military Wedding and Society is All Agog.

CHICAGO, June 5.—News of a social event of the first magnitude was privately discussed last night among army officers. Although not yet formally made public, the announcement is said to be authoritative that Gen. John M. Schofield, commander-in-chief of the U. S. army, who is a widower and is now in the West, will soon be married to Miss Georgia N. Kilbourne, of Keokuk, Iowa. The date has been fixed, but is not given out for the present. The wedding will take place either in Chicago or Keokuk. It will be a high class military affair.

FIVE YEARS OF WOMAN'S WORK.

It Results in the Unveiling of Jeff. Davis's Monument.

JACKSON, Miss., June 4.—The five years' labor and effort on the part of the women of Mississippi, culminated yesterday in the unveiling of the monument to the Confederate dead of Mississippi. Ex-Confederates, their wives, sons and daughters are here from all parts of the South, the visitors probably numbering 20,000 in all.

Ten companies of the Mississippi national guard led the procession. Behind them and drawn by ten white horses, came a float, carrying fifteen young ladies, representing the Southern confederacy, war veterans, etc. The stars and stripes were carried at the head of every division and floated from the capitol. Side by side with them were the torn and tattered Confederate battle flags. The monument was unveiled by Mrs. Margaret Davis Haines, daughter of Jefferson Davis, amidst prolonged applause. The monument was formally presented by Miss Sallie B. Morgan, the presentation speech being made by the Hon. O. E. Hooker.

New York has four persons to be legally shocked to death.

The whiskey trust has bought Schufeldt distilleries of Chicago.

MICHIGAN GERRYMANDER.

After Stealing Two Seats They Pass a Bill Cutting the Congressional Districts Up Similar to Ohio.

LANSING, Mich., June 6.—The House has amended the Senate congressional district apportionment bill so as to rob the Republican of another seat, making the districts seven Democratic to five Republicans. They were enabled to do this by Senators Bastone and Benson giving themselves over bodily to the Democrats after having been elected by the Patrons of Industry.

This infamous piece of business cuts the state into the most outlandish and unreasonable shapes imaginable. The Fifteenth ward of Detroit is hanging onto the south end of the Seventeenth district, which is 120 miles, long and extends half way to the straits of Mackinac. It is a mile wide at each end and 60 miles wide in the middle. The new Sixth district looks like a star. The Fourth almost surrounds Eaton county, which hangs onto the Third by the skin of its teeth. The northern portion of the lower peninsula is divided into three districts, which are from 15 to 50 miles in width and from 200 to 250 in length. The whole plan is about as hideous and inconvenient as it is possible to make it, and is a fair sample of the shameless methods employed by the first Democratic legislature Michigan ever had.

Democratic Wayne county and Democratic Detroit are cut up so as to help the Democracy in three districts—the First, Second and Seventh. Putting Jackson county into the Second district buries Congressman O'Donnell, and probably makes Representative Barkworth his successor; and taking Kalamazoo out of the Fourth, the Democracy hope, will give "the boy from Mendon" a chance to go to Congress again by putting Congressman J. C. Burrows out of the way. The Fifth district, with Allegan, becomes more strongly Democratic, and the addition of black Washtenaw to the Sixth, carries that district out of the realm of the doubtful for Democracy. The Seventh, Eighth and Tenth districts are Democratic. The Eleventh, Twelfth, Ninth and Third are considered Republican, and there is no doubt that the Fourth will remain true to the G. O. P. in spite of Mr. Yaple's ambitions.

The bill went through without a murmur by a vote of 55 to 20. Representative Cook, Democrat, of Muskegon, voted no. The Senate unquestionably will concur in the House amendments and the governor will sign the bill.

GEN. ALGER SAYS IT ISN'T SO.

He did not Have any One at Cincinnati to Boom Him.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Ex-Governor Russell Alger, with his family, arrived yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, "The statement has repeatedly been made," he said, "that in addition to Mr. Foraker visiting the Cincinnati convention of Republican clubs for the express purpose of saying unkind things of President Harrison—an absurdity which I believe has been sufficiently disproved—Mr. Clarkson went there not only to secure the presidency of the league, but to inaugurate a 'boom' for myself in 1892. As a matter of fact I know, and the members of the league know as well, that Mr. Clarkson did not desire the office which they insisted upon giving him. As for his other alleged object in going to Cincinnati it is only necessary to say that he was not there at all, that I had no one else there as an envoy, and that my name was not once mentioned during the entire time of the convention."

GOING TO SEE THE KICKAPOOS.

A Commission Will Try to Buy 25,000 Acres of This Land.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, June 6.—The Cherokee commission, composed of ex-Gov. David H. Jerome, of Michigan; Judge Alfred M. Wilson, of Arkansas, and Hon. Warren G. Sayre, of Indiana, have gone from Anadarko, in the Wichita reservation, to Wiltston, in the Kickapoo country, to treat with the Kickapoo Indians for their 250,000 acres of land lying southeast of here 50 miles. The commission was unsuccessful with the Wichitas and affiliated tribes, at least for the present, but will return there as soon as they have done with the Kickapoos.

HOW BARDSLEY BLED THE CITY.

A Report Submitted to the Philadelphia Council by the Experts.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 5.—The report of the expert accountants who have been investigating the accounts of ex-City Treasurer Bardsley was transmitted to city councils yesterday afternoon by Mayor Stewart. It shows Bardsley to be guilty of at least two criminal actions and to have failed to account for some $630,369.19. The report of the state's finances is still incomplete, the experts being at work on the books.

RESULT OF DEMOCRATIC RULE.

Twenty-Five Saloons Licensed all in a Lump.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., June 6.—The fight in the commissioners' court between the Prohibitionists and the saloons has been an exciting one. Twenty-five saloon keepers in this city had filed applications for license, and against this the temperance people of the county had filed a general remonstrance. Judge Land, of Princeton, Ind., advocated the cause of the temperance people, but it had no effect on the Democratic board, which ordered the licenses granted.

FOUND A PTERODACTYL SKULL.

What the Enterprise of a Kansas Professor Resulted In.

LAWRENCE, Kas., June 8.—Professor S. W. Williston, professor of geology and paleontology in the university, returned yesterday from Cove county, where he has been for two weeks past securing specimens for the natural history museum. Near Monument rocks, in the Smoky river valley, he found the skeleton of a pterodactyl, whose skull measures three feet in length. This specimen is the most complete of any in existence.

Passed on Third Reading.

LONDON, June 4.—The bill providing for the issuing of an order in council for a close season in Bering sea seal fisheries passed its third reading in the House of Commons to-day.

Judgment Against Dorsey.

NEW YORK, June 5.—James Corrigan, a member of the banking firm of Dollibar, Hussey & Co., of Cleveland, has obtained judgment in the Supreme court against Stephen W. Dorsey, for $24,466 on drafts dated August 19, 1887.

Blaine arrived at Bar Harbor all right.

Illinois has passed a compulsory education bill.

Russell Harrison and family sailed for Europe, on June 3.

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Despite the Opposition of His Enemies, Dr. Phillips Brooks Receives a Majority of the Ballots Cast.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The announcement was authoritatively made to-day that Dr. Phillips Brooks had been elected bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts. A majority of the dioceses of America have reported as being in favor of his consecration and the great ecclesiastical conflict has at last been settled. The greatest opposition to him came from the East, while in the West and South the support was almost unanimous. Ohio's vote was heartily in favor of his consecration.

DR. PHILLIPS BROOKS.

The *Churchman*, the official organ of the Episcopal church, announces that Dr. Brooks, having been approved by 27 dioceses, is elected to the bishopric of Massachusetts. It says:

"The fight on this brilliant priest has been bitter. A few of his enemies descended to such scandalous methods as were never before employed by members of the Protestant Episcopal church. But he will be a bishop despite all opposition. Even his most malignant foes were compelled to acknowledge his great ability, and nobody dared to question his orthodoxy. 'The greatest man in our church in the United States has triumphed,' said a prominent prelate this afternoon; 'and it would have been simply disgraceful,' he added, 'if the result had been otherwise.'"

MRS. HARRISON GETS A PENSION.

Her Brave Husband Was a Brother of the President.

CHICAGO, June 8.—A pension has been granted to a sister-in-law of President Harrison. She is Mrs. Elizabeth L. Harrison, the widow of Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Harrison, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana infantry, who died December 16, 1870. The pension was allowed the widow from the day of her husband's death, the entire amount being $8,329.93, this being at the rate of $30 per month. In addition to this sum, four little Harrisons were allowed $2 each per month from the date of their father's death until they reached the age of 16 years. These four children have all of them passed the age of 17, and are no longer drawing any money from the government. It is said that Col. Harrison died of consumption, the disease having been contracted in the army. Mrs. Harrison resides at 4436 St. Lawrence street.

DESTRUCTIVE PEST FROM GERMANY.

Eastern Pear Orchards Suffering from an Insect Brought from Over the Sea.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 6.—State Entomologist Lintner, who was summoned to Catskill recently to examine a new pest which was ruining the pear crop of Theodore A. Cole of that place, finds that an area three miles in diameter has been occupied by the most dangerous fruit pest that has visited the state in years. It is the diplosis pylvora, or pear midge, which is common in Europe, but first made its appearance in this country ten years ago at Norfolk, Va. It was brought over in some pears imported from France at that time, and seems to have reached this state, as Mr. Cole two years ago imported some pears from that country.

SALOON MEN CAN'T BE K. OF P'S.

Indiana Follows Ohio's Example—Orient Degree Must Be Discarded.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 4.—During the meeting of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias to-day the temperance question came up and there were fiery speeches pro and con on the issue prohibiting dealers in intoxicants from becoming members of the order. The discussion finally resulted in a declaration making wholesale and retail liquor dealers ineligible for membership, but permitting those already belonging to the order to remain in good fellowship. Otto Kolb, of Booneville, was elected outer guard, and J. J. Babcock, of Lakeview, inner guard.

BAR TENDERS ARE RESPONSIBLE.

Important Decision Regarding the Opening of Sunday Saloons.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—Judge Gregg made a novel decision yesterday. He held that the proprietor of a saloon is responsible for the acts of his employees, and fined Julius Woywood the costs for violating the midnight law, although Woywood claimed not to be aware of the fact that the law was being violated. This puts a new phase on the saloon business all over the state, and one which may have a seance before the Supreme court before the saloon men give it up.

CAN'T TAKE WHISKY TO ALASKA.

United States Steamers Ordered to Seize All They Can Find.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—Some time ago Collector Philips secured a list of whalers who had obtained large quantities of whisky at Honolulu and then sailed for Alaska. Revenue cutters Rush and Bear have been instructed to overhaul all such whalers, and the whisky, except small quantities for medical purposes will be seized, wherever found, in order to keep liquor away from the natives.

THE STANDARD'S NEW OIL RIVAL.

A Charter to be Asked for a Corporation with a Capital of $600,000.

BRADFORD, June 6.—The P. P. A. finally concluded their labors yesterday. They will make their headquarters at Warren for the oil trust they are forming. The capital stock will be $600,000.

They will apply for a charter to the courts. A board of managers will look after the details for the present. Hon. J. W. Lee is the president of the board, and A. D. Wood, of Warren, is secretary and treasurer.

Longstreet is All Right.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—The report to the effect that Gen. Longstreet was seriously ill, seems to be unfounded. Mr. Jerome Hill, of this city, has received the following message from the general:

"GAINESVILLE, Ga., June 7.

"Jerome Hill, St. Louis. Am in excellent health. JAMES LONGSTREET."

INFANTILE SKIN SCALP AND BLOOD DISEASES CURED BY Cuticura

EVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP of infancy and childhood, whether torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of the blood, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, is speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Parents, save your children years of mental and physical suffering. Begin now. Delays are dangerous. Cures made in childhood are permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

Baby's skin and scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

Kidney pains, backache, and muscular rheumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrated CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. 25c.

BEECHAM'S PILLS (THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.) Cure BILIOUS and Nervous ILLS. 25cts. a Box. OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Maple, Beet and Sorghum Sugar Raisers Are in It—A Great Scheme to Promote an Important Industry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—Within a year from July 10, the Treasury Department will pay to citizens of the United States between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000 as a bounty for raising sugar. This sum will be disbursed in various portions of the country. The most of it will go to Louisiana for the production of cane sugar. Over $1,000,000 will be paid to the farmers in New England States, New York, Ohio, Illinois, and the Northwestern States for the production of sugar from maple sap. The largest sum will be distributed in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and California among those who make sugar from beets and sorghum cane.

The distribution of such a great sum of money among so many people so widely separated, and the pains that must be taken to prevent fraud on the government, will be an undertaking of considerable magnitude. Every ounce of the millions of pounds of sugar produced must be weighed and samples of it tested and inspected by government inspectors, who will be appointed for that purpose. This work will be done under the direction of the interval revenue bureau of the treasury department and will be conducted with such thoroughness as to prevent and detect fraud. The bounty to be paid for the production of American sugar is authorized by the tariff law commonly known as the McKinley bill. The law provides that the producers of sugar which tests 90° by the polariscope shall receive a bounty of 2 cents per per pound, and those producing sugar testing less than 90° and not less than 80° shall receive a bounty of 1¾ cents per pound.

The law also provides regulations under which bounty shall be applied for and paid. The first step necessary for a sugar producer, if he wishes to avail himself of the bounty, is to apply to the collector of internal revenue of the district wherein he lives for a license before July 1. The collector will give him a blank to be filled up, stating the amount of sugar expected to be produced, the location of factory and kind of machinery to be used. The statement must be returned to the collector, accompanied by a bond pledging the producer to a faithful observance to the law and regulations concerning the granting of the bounty. The amount of the bond required will vary with the amount of sugar to be produced. The lowest bond will be $200, which will authorize the production of 500 pounds of sugar.

TO SELECT GOVERNMENT LAND.

Secretary Chandler Approves Rules and Regulations Controlling the Same.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Acting Secretary Chandler approved a circular letter to the registers and receivers, prepared by the commissioner of the general land office, prescribing rules and regulations for making selections of land in the states of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Washington, under the grants made to these states under the enabling act of February 22, 1889. In addition to the grant to each of these states of the 16th and 36th sections, there is also granted to each for various educational purposes 500,000 acres, and 32,000 acres for the erection of public buildings at the several state capitals. The act of March 2, 1881, granting lands for penitentiary purposes to South Dakota, is repealed and made applicable to Montana, North Dakota and Washington. There is also granted 120,000 acres to South Dakota for agricultural purposes, and to each of the other states 90,000 acres for the same purpose.

SHOCKED YANKEES AND ROMANS.

An Earthquake Sunday Made Its Presence Quite Generally Known.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 8.—A distinct shock of earthquake from southeast to northwest, accompanied by a rumbling noise, was felt here at 11 o'clock yesterday.

ROME, June 7.—Lombardy, Venetia and part of Tuscany were visited early yesterday morning by repeated shocks. The worse shocks occurred about 2 o'clock in the morning. Shocks were also felt in Venice and Milan.

ROME, June 8.—Advices from Badia Calavena and Tregnanzon, two of the towns in northern Italy, that were visited by the earthquakes yesterday show that the inhabitants are terror-stricken, and that they have taken to the fields for safety. The authorities have, as far as possible, sought to alleviate the distress among the people and have furnished a large number of tents to shelter those who have fled from their homes. The subterranean rumblings continue, and occasionally slighter shocks than those of yesterday are felt. The people are in dread of momentarily seeing the earth opening and swallowing them. The damage done at these two places is much greater than was indicated in the first reports. The towns were practically destroyed by the severity of the shocks. A commission appointed by the authorities to examine the houses which were not thrown down by the undulations of the earth, have made a hasty investigation and report that at least three-quarters of the houses are in such a condition that public safety demands that they be pulled down entirely. Large bodies of troops have been dispatched to these places to assist the authorities in clearing the streets of debris, in tearing down dangerous houses and render such other assistance as they may be called upon to give.

DR. BRIGGS STAYS WHERE HE IS.

The Presbyterian Assembly Had No Right to Veto Him.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The directors of Union Theological seminary have met and have declared their position on the question on the right of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church to veto the transfer of Professor Charles A. Briggs from the chair of Hebrew to the chair of biblical theology. The resolution passed at their meeting held yesterday is as follows:

Resolved, That the board of directors, after having taken legal advice and after due consideration, see no reason to change their views on the subject of the transfer of Dr. Briggs, and feel bound, in the discharge of their duties under the charter and constitution of the seminary, to adhere to the same.

The intent of the veto passed by the general assembly at its recent session in Detroit was that Dr. Briggs should cease to be a professor in Union seminary. The effect of the resolution given above is that is the judgment of the directors that the veto was a usurpation of powers never given or intended to be given to the general assembly; and since the veto was illegal the appointment stands. Dr. Briggs will continue as a professor during the coming year as during the past seventeen years.

HE WORKED ON SUNDAY HIMSELF.

How Windsor Saloon Keepers Fixed an Effort for Sunday Closing.

WINDSOR, Ont., June 5.—At a recent meeting of the council Alderman Clinton gave notice that he would introduce a by-law instructing the policemen to watch the saloons on Sundays and after legal hours. Mr. Clinton is ticket seller for the Detroit, Belle Isle & Windsor Ferry company, at Windsor and is on duty every Sunday. He also has a milk peddling wagon on which is used on Sunday and the saloon keepers have threatened to have Mr. Clinton summoned for doing things on Sunday said to be contrary to law. Mr. Clinton has not yet introduced the by-law and he is not likely to do so.

A Jap to be Electrocuted.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Japanese murderer, Jugiro, was sentenced by Judge Van Brunt, in the general term, to-day, to be executed in the week beginning July 26, the same week fixed for the execution of the other three murderers.

Detroit Will Get Her Tunnel.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 5.—The senate has passed the bills relating to the Canadian & Michigan Tunnel and Railway company, and the River St. Clair Railway and Bridge company.

HE FOUGHT UNDER BOTH FLAGS.

A Veteran Who Had a Checkered Career Receives His Pension at Last.

BURGETTSTOWN, Pa., June 5.—Frank M. Pennington, a well-known citizen of this place ever since the war, has just been granted a small pension, after receiving notice that his was one of the most complicated and interesting cases that had ever been filed in the Pension office. Mr. Pennington is a native of Florida, and in April, 1861, he enlisted in a rebel regiment for 90 days. Just before his term expired he was conscripted for three years, and at the battle of Kenesaw mountain he was easily captured.

While a prisoner in Illinois he enlisted in the United States army on board the old Ironsides, where his gallantry in action during the final assault on Fort Fisher is officially mentioned. He was afterward transferred to another vessel, and in consequence of leaving his first place without proper papers, he was arrested as a deserter. The former sentence of desertion has now been corrected, he has been given arrears of pay, an honorable discharge and finally a pension.

Russian Jews.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—It is semi-officially stated that the czar, having learned through Grand Duke Sergius that Jews expelled from Moscow are brutally treated and are not given time to settle their affairs, has given orders to the authorities to observe the ukase, which directs that the expulsions be effected gradually in order to enable the Jews to wind up their business.

LONDON, June 9.—The daily News correspondent at Odessa, says that the Jewish emigration is increasing there. Owing to the uncertainty of the government's intentions the financial insecurity is acute and no banker will discount a bill bearing a Jew's signature. The public credit is so undermined that finance minister Vischnegradsky has become alarmed and has promised to ameliorate the condition of the Jews, but the latter place no reliance in his promises.

All Decreased but Methodists.

LONDON, June 9.—The last census of Ireland shows that the Roman Catholics number 3,549,746, a decrease of 411,146 during the last decade; the Protestant Episcopals number 600,880, a decrease of 38,744; the Presbyterians, 440,687, a decrease of 34,047, and the Methodists, 55,235, an increase of 6,890.

Can't Hold Labor Meetings.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—The government has issued a ukase which forbids the holding of a meeting at Helsingfors to discuss labor problems.

The pope has made his will. He leaves all his property to the holy see.

Senor DeLeon has been appointed minister of foreign relations of Guatemala.

Finance and Trade.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.—There was an aggregate of $3,850,000 of gold went to Europe last week, making a total of $20,000,000 since January 1 last. The impression of those best informed is that last week's exports were not the result of any inducements offered by European banks. None such are known on the part of the banks of the continent, while the Bank of England has reduced its buying price for gold coin to its normal price of 76s. 5d. per ounce. Hence the gold shipments seem to have been, in the main, due to the condition of the exchange market. The demand for bills from exports has been fairly large, while the supply of commercial drawings was so small that, as there was no assistance from the operations of the international stock markets, bankers necessarily had to ship gold to cover their drafts.

The Bank of England has reduced its discount rate from 5 to 4 per cent. This reduction appears to be the result of an agreement between the bank and the various financial institutions which control the "open money" market. This is a concerted action of all these institutions to keep up the open market rate, and thus render a reduction of England's reserve of gold more difficult. The leading banks of England a week ago agreed not to discount under 3¾ per cent, pending the negotiations with the Bank of England referred to above; and the subsequent reduction of the bank rate to 4 per cent is taken to indicate that an agreement has been reached, and that the English banks are banded together to protect themselves from the financial disturbances which will prevail in South America and on the continent of Europe.

Will gold shipments continue? No one can tell as yet. On the one hand, if the drain last week was the result merely of exchange operations, and there is no longer any effort made to draw gold away from us, there will be a cessation of shipments. But there are plenty of people who think differently, and who see, in the agreement between the Bank of England and the joint stock banks of that country, referred to above, a "conspiracy" to continue drawing gold from us without offering an extra price for it. Which is correct, and time will tell.

MONEY.—The continued shipment of gold would have had the effect of tightening the money market last week, had it not been offset by the dullness of trade, the quietness of speculation, and the consequent slack demand for money for general business purposes. Money also continued to come into New York from the West. Call loans were easy at 4@4½ per cent; but time money was scarce, and the rate rose to 6 per cent—which shows apprehensions for the future on the part of lenders.

TRADE.—The general business of the country is slowly decreasing in volume instead of expanding. Each month of 1891 shows the total of bank clearings in the United States falling further behind the record for 1890. There is no special activity in any line of commerce, including actual depression in iron and steel, which market is the acknowledged barometer of trade conditions.

STOCKS.—The stock market has subsided into a condition of chronic dullness. There is a strong undertone to the market, because of the excellent crop prospects; but the gold shipments, the steady European selling of stocks, the financial troubles in South America and in Europe, all discourage any speculative activity.

SILVER.—The market was quiet during last week, but the price of bullion went up ¼d, or 1 cent per ounce. This advance was due to the improvement in the general financial situation in London, and its influence on India exchanges. There are rumors of a revival of speculation, looking toward forcing a rise in silver. The stock of bullion in bank in New York held against bullion certificates is 5,436,553 ounces. Silver closed in New York Saturday at 98 cents per ounce, which is equal to 75.7 cents for the value of the pure metal in the standard dollar.

THE BUSINESS BAROMETER.

Condition of Business During the Past Seven Days.

NEW YORK, June 6.—R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says: While the hesitation in business has not ceased, and decided activity is hardly expected until after the close of the year, it continues to be a matter of surprise and congratulation that the money markets and trade have been so well sustained in spite of heavy exports of gold. The New York money market has been easy.

In breadstuffs the decline continues, and wheat is 2½c lower; corn 2c; oats, 1½c, and cotton also declines 3-16c; pork products are lower, and coffee about ¾c, while tin, copper and lead are all firmer. In general, the approach of a harvest which is expected to be most bountiful has its natural effect on prices, and trade is but little embarrassed by speculative movements.

The business failures throughout the country during the last seven days number 224, as compared with a total of 254 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 205.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Market Exhibited Extreme Dullness at the Close.

3 p. m.—Money easy; last loan and closing offered at 3 per cent. Bar silver, 97¾. The declaration of the dividends on the sugar stock was followed after 12 o'clock by a further advance in the common to 90, but this improvement was not held and it reacted to below 88. No response was made to this advance in the rest of the market, and the coal stocks for the time being displayed marked weakness, Lackawanna declining to 134¾ and Jersey Central to 135, loss of 1¾ and 1⅝ per cent respectively from their last evening's prices. The others generally reached the lowest prices of the day, but the movement, as usual, was scarcely perceptible.

The market lapsed into the most extreme dullness, the only exception being the two industrials and white sugar declined slightly, Chicago gas was stronger and again crossed 75. No perceptible movement or even tendency was to be discerned in the railroad list, and the market finally closed dull and barely steady at a small fraction under the first prices.

	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close
Atch	38⅝	81¾	30⅝	30⅝
A. C. O	23	23	23	23
Can. Sou	46⅝	48¾	48	48
C. C	61¾	61¾	61½	61½
C. B. & Q	87	87	86⅝	86⅞
C. Gas Trust	54½	55⅛	53½	54⅜
Del. Hud	127	127	127	127
Del. Lack	135	135⅛	134¾	134¾